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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

by Henry Edison Williams

The People Watch a Siding

Teachers Have a Precedent

Austria Joins the Big Parade

League Wants a Dry Towel

Ethiopia Also Eyes the League

WASHINGTON considers whether the two cars loaded most heavily with New Dealia will be hauled from the siding by the people. The cars are labeled, you recall, TVA and work relief. The $4880 million work bill, shunted into the Senate Appropriation Committee track, is expected to stimulate a bonus army-like mobilization in its favor, and President Roosevelt at Hyde Park quietly awaits public reaction before suggesting, perhaps, that the Senate look it over again. Likewise the power policies. Preparing to appeal from the Grubb decision on government competition in the power field, Administration switchmen imply that, in event of reversal of the Government's appeal, a national referendum will be asked. If this sort of thing continues, it's barely possible the people will realize that, after all, the Government is theirs.

* * *

Atlantic City hears a revolt against platitudes as teachers and school superintendents at a National Education Association meeting form a society to stimulate interest in modern social experiments. The group, undoubtedly destined to be called radical, throws down the gauntlet on the side of a new order, charging that old educational methods come from the cornucopia of capitalism. Recalcitrantly the teachers stand for free discussion of controversial issues; against the utilization of textbooks for war propaganda; for investigation of relationship between special interests and the "spurious anti-Red campaign"; for defense "against the demagogues of press and radio and the hysterical attacks of self-seeking politicians." They charge that the present economic system is in its senility; attack Fascism; approve a "higher system of production"; predict fundamental changes in the social order. Their attitude recalls stern-faced teachers of the little white schoolhouse; one hopes that their ideas are as sound.

* * *

Austria steps into the parade, along with Britain, France, Russia and the Little Entente, marching to the tune of the London proposals. The theme: Locarno of the air, eastern pact, Danubian pact, Germany's return to the League. Chancellor Schuschnigg and Baron Berger-Waldenegg, Foreign Minister, conferring in Paris, get from France a basis of equal footing for Austria as regards negotiations concerning the Rome-discussed pact for her security. The price of this diplomatic equality: march with the security seekers. Austria may now speak as boldly regarding proposals for her own future status as, say, Rumania or Czechoslovakia. A diplomatic achievement, since it makes for peace without changing the definitions of victor and vanquished. The comment obvious: Such is the aftermath of modern warfare that without definitions who could say which was which?

* * *

Geneva washes its hands of Paraguay, but does not dry them. Accepting notice of withdrawal from the League, the Secretariat points out that unless Paraguay breaks its original agreement it must continue to fulfill its international obligations for two years. The League called for cessation of hostilities between Paraguay and Bolivia while it was trying to unravel their tangled skeins. Bolivia said: "O. K." Paraguay said: "Oh, come, now," and has been restless ever since. Its withdrawal was long indicated, for the League, trying to force it into line, raised the arms embargo over Bolivia but kept it on Paraguay. Some member nations think Paraguay should have been relieved of sanctions; then, too, the League is aware that Washington is not enthusiastic over intervention in the Western Hemisphere. The League waits with dripping hands for a diplomatic towel. It probably wishes it was "all washed up" on one side of the water at least.

* * *

Ethiopia simmers in the African sun, her Emperor torn between threats of Italian aggression and possible insubordination of native chieftains. While Italian troops (15,000 more are Africa-bound) mobilize in Eritrea and Somaliland, this cultured ruler of the last African free state considers his rugged, Texas-sized domain, its one large city and its isolated clusters of round, thatched "tukuls." Considers the modern weapons of the possible invaders—airplanes, gas, long-range guns; contrasts the antiquated arms of his wild forces. Considers the possible effect of modern warfare on defenders trained only for hand-to-hand encounters. Considers acquisitive nations seeking colonial expansion and eyeing his vastly rich and unexploited territory. Considers . . . considers . . . while dark-skinned warriors, remembering a former victory, chant in the passes. Perhaps Emperor Haile Selassie looks, too, toward Geneva where sometimes sit a League of Nations. Perhaps he considers that here may lie the influence which might prevent vast disruption in the Eastern Hemisphere.

Will U. S. Oil Be Gone in 10 Years?

Ickes' Dismal Prediction of Looming Drought Rouses Controversy

Experts' Figures in 1919 Would Have Brought End Years Ago

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—Interest in the possibility that the oil industry might be declared a public utility, a step toward complete regulation of petroleum and bituminous coal, is evoked by a statement by Secretary Ickes. He asserted that if the petroleum industry were to be declared a public utility "at any time" there was "no reason why the declaration should be deferred."

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If the total amount of crude oil produced annually in the United States were to tumble over the American Falls of Niagara on the basis of an NRA five-day 30-hour week, it would consume 2½ weeks in passing.

This cataract would amount to nearly 1,000,000,000 barrels and stirs Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and Federal Oil Administrator, to issue warning that the national oil tank will run dry in "tens of years."

Mr. Ickes in a recently published statement paints a doleful picture of reckless overproduction and extravagant waste, which will end, he says, in the exhaustion of known cheap supplies in 10 to 15 years at the present rate of consumption.

The question of known and unknown oil reserves resolves itself into a controversy between Mr. Ickes and the petroleum industry, the former asserting that more extensive federal control is necessary and the latter pointing to definite savings already accomplished by their research laboratories. The industry declared that any attempt to "bureaucratize" the oil industry is detrimental to the best interests of both conservation and the public purse.

Ickes Is Doleful

What is the probable extent of America's fuel supply? Mr. Ickes says:

"We have enough coal for thousands of years, but of oil, for which there is no known substitute at comparable prices, we have only enough for tens of years."

Petroleum engineers and geologists respond that there are known substitutes, that the cost of oil production by other than "gusher" methods is placed entirely too high by the Administrator, and that waste in the industry is comparatively small when considered with the total production.

They point out that based on methods of refining used in 1917, nearly twice as much crude oil would have been necessary to meet America's demand for gasoline in 1934. But refining improvements accomplished in the industry's research laboratories brought about this saving and mark a real effort toward conservation.

Section of Oil Field

Venice, California, Was a Summer Colony Until Oil Was Found There

Just Pure "Guestimation"

They acknowledge that at the present rate of consumption, known cheap supplies might conceivably run out in the time given, although to estimate the number of wells which can be opened in now unknown areas is pure "guestimation." Using the United States Bureau of Mines figures on this question, and subtracting the area of developed oil lands from the area of probable oil reserves, it is found that less than 10 per cent of the total has been developed.

In 1919, Dr. David White, former chief geologist of the United States Geological Survey, was pressed for a figure on the total oil reserve of the United States. The country had just passed through a World War during which the price of oil rose sharply from near $1 to $2 a barrel. This was not due to production costs but to the fear that known cheap supplies were being exhausted.

Dr. White's figure on "The Unmined Supply of Petroleum in the United States," by which he meant known and unknown gushers as well as oil left in the ground after gushers are played out, was 6,740,000,000 barrels. Since 1918 production has been in the neighborhood of 15,300,000,000 barrels and gushers are still supplying all America's needs and exporting besides.

Nice to Have Been Wrong

Had Dr. White's figures been correct, the oil wells would have run dry five or six years ago.

At the time of his report, Dr. White said:

"A danger to the country's welfare and prosperity lies in rapidly increasing consumption without restriction as to use. Storage supplies of crude oil are a necessity."

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Paraguay Quits Seat at Geneva; League Accepts

Notice of Withdrawal Gets Prompt Action From Secretariat

Sanctions Protested

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 25 — The Secretariat of the League of Nations has accepted Paraguay's notice of withdrawal from the League.

The resignation, it is pointed out, cannot become effective for two years, under Article I, and before Paraguay can obtain a legal release it must fulfill its international obligations. Technical considerations do not change the fact that Paraguay—believing itself victorious in the Gran Chaco war—has refused to conform to recommendations of the Extraordinary Assembly of the League in November.

The League took the view that it is impossible to ascertain the rights and wrongs of the original cause of the conflict, but it applies the acid test by calling on both states to cease fighting and to submit to a peaceful settlement. Bolivia consented, but from the beginning Paraguay made a series of objections plainly pointing to the present result.

In January the consultative committee voted a resolution which in reality changed the embargo on arms export to both countries into a sanction against Paraguay. The earlier refusal to supply weapons to the belligerents as such was not in strict accordance with the Covenant, which would have the aggressor named. Paraguay's recalcitrancy enabled the League to raise the embargo over Bolivia and to reenforce it against Paraguay.

There are, however, members who are opposed to the application of sanctions against Paraguay, including certain great powers, and it is understood some South American states. The situation is also complicated by the presumed Washington sentiments regarding League intervention on the American continent.

The question now is whether the consultative committee should be immediately convoked. Arguments for and against are heard. The League cannot afford a complete failure in South America.

Paraguay Intensifies Its Drive on Bolivia In Defiance of League

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Feb. 25 (AP) —Unmindful of a League of Nations ruling that it will be fighting an outlaw war in the Chaco, Paraguay intensified the week-long siege of Villa Montes, doorway to Bolivia proper.

Paraguay has resigned from the League of Nations. Unless the League revises its peace formula to meet Paraguayan objections—which isn't likely—Paraguay apparently is de-

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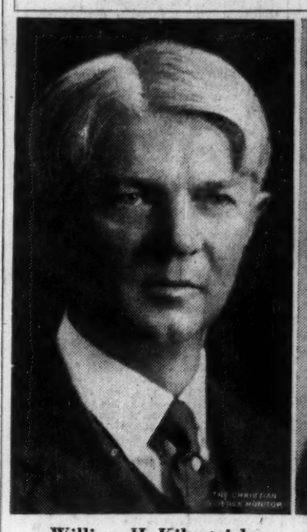
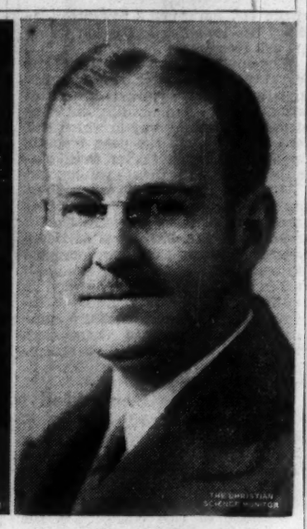
Seek New Liberalism in Education



William H. Kilpatrick
Professor of Philosophy of Education, Teachers College, Columbia



Harold Rugg
Professor of Education at Columbia and Writer on School Questions

Milk Rise Protests Spreading

Flank Attack on Dog Races On

Legislature Seeks to Save King

Today in Greater Boston

And Other Points in New England

Milk Price Rise Fought

Charges that dealers, despite federal supervision and a Massachusetts state control board, are regaining complete ascendancy over farmer and consumer interests in the Greater Boston milk market, followed today in the wake of proposals to raise the price of milk to consumers by one cent.

Fired first by consumer groups, the charges were echoed today by local retail store merchants who envisaged a revival of New England's traditional and destructive price wars should the one-cent milk rise become effective in Boston.

The proposed schedule would raise the price of family milk over the counter to 12 cents a quart and wagon-delivered milk to 13 cents. An order is expected to be introduced in the Boston City Council today demanding that the price increase be forestalled until such time as the Legislature can investigate the fixing of milk prices in the city under the terms of the federal milk agreement.

The controversy directly hinged on the right of the state milk control board to approve price-fixing to consumers without a public hearing. This the board evidently did when its advisory committee, said to be largely made up of dealers, reported that producers were in need of a ½-cent increase in the quart price paid to them by the distributors.

But the ancient New England dairy bugaboo reasserted itself when the milk board approved an extra half-cent price rise to consumers, or 1 cent in all, to go into the pockets of the dealers.

Said Charles F. Adams, vice-president of First National Stores, "A 1-cent increase to consumers will cut milk consumption 10 per cent. Price wars have already cost Boston a drop in consumption from 400,000 to less than 300,000 quarts since 1929."

Said Miss Margaret Wiseman, secretary of the Massachusetts Consumers' League: "I deplore the action of the state control board in agreeing to consumer price increases without a thorough investigation of distributor costs. The drought and the farmer are still used as tools by which the dealers hope to swell their profits."

Dog Racing Repeal Urged

A bill canceling all dog racing track licenses in Massachusetts was introduced in the Legislature today, giving legal form to a massed uprising of protest over the week end.

At the same time, Governor Curley's name was brought into the tense controversy. Chairman Charles H. Cole of the racing commission said that a license for a dog track was issued in Cambridge, without a public hearing for the citizens, "under the full knowledge and approval of the Governor."

It was declared evident that altered laws are the only form of language that the racing commission will listen to. Complete unconcern was displayed by members of the commission today, at the bitter attacks directed at it over the week end.

"We were within our legal rights," said Commissioner William H. Ensign tersely. "Not unless the laws are changed, will we reconsider." He referred specifically to the licensing of dog tracks in South Boston, Cambridge and Methuen, without a public hearing to the citizens.

From several quarters came the comment that the apathy of the public, previous to passage of the racing bill, was originally responsible for the situation today. The people, it was said, voted to permit licensing, of race tracks; on them falls the blame. To this, however, came an answer from Representative Gustave W. Everberg, who introduced the bill revoking the dog track licenses.

"Dog racing was approved," he said, "only because the people confused it with horse racing. The peo-

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Social Reform Step Is Taken By Educators

Move Launched to Bring Schools in Line With 'Realistic' Position

Limitations Decried

Speakers at Atlantic City Indicate Sharp Trend From Conservatism

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 25—A group of nationally-known educators has broken traditional conservatism and organized a movement aimed to bring about fundamental changes necesssary to improve social and economic conditions in the United States. These leaders believe better conditions are within reach and that the schools and teachers have a responsibility in helping to bring this about. Consequently they propose to proceed with a "scientific, objective and fearless study" that may "alter many of the present and historic social patterns."

Announcement of the formation by 60 men of a Society for the Study of Education and Social Relationships was made yesterday at a meeting called on the eve of the opening here of the sixty-fifth annual convention of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association. The aim will be to consider the highly controversial report of the social science commission to the American Historical Society last May.

The report of the commission recommended a program of social science instruction providing for a realistic study of the life, institutions and culture of America, including its corruptions, inefficiencies and injustices.

New Alignment Indicated

One thousand men and women responded to the call to the meeting at which announcement of the new organization was made. Goaded by limitations on their instruction of students in changes of the social order and irked by the demand in states for oaths of loyalty, those who attended the meeting plainly indicated an alignment which threatens the position of conservatives in the association.

Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, of Teachers College, Columbia University, who heads the new society, presided at the general meeting. Dr. Harold Rugg, also of Teachers College and one of the newly elected directorate, was spokesman for the society.

The other elected members of the board were announced as Dr. George S. Counts and Dr. Jesse H. Newlon of Teachers College, Columbia University; H. Gordon Hullfish, Ohio State College; Dr. George Stoddard, Iowa State College; Robert Speer, New York University; Dr. Frank Baker, president of Teachers College, Milwaukee, and H. L. Caswell, Peabody Teachers College, Nashville.

Separate From N. E. A.

While the leadership of the new group is largely drawn from teachers colleges, the makeup of the meeting was from the association rank and file, teachers, superintendents, and administrators.

Dr. Newlon, when asked at the close of the meeting what effect the new group may have upon the National Education Association, predicted that it might disturb the old balance of power and expressed the hope that it may "stimulate the association to a more realistic view of educational problems."

Dr. Newlon, who is a former president of the association, hastened to add that he did not wish it ill. He said that the society will not seek affiliation with the association, but that it will meet coincidentally with the July meeting of the association and the February convention of the department of superintendence.

Liberty in Teaching

The audience was stirred to a tremendous wave of hand clapping when Dr. Charles A. Beard, historian of New Milford, Conn., made an attack on William Randolph Hearst.

The attendants adopted with only a few dissenting votes a resolution offered by Henry Harrap, of Western Reserve College, Cleveland, modeled on one passed at the recent meeting of the Progressive Education Association, calling upon teachers, newspaper writers, clergymen and publishers to unite in defense of "their right to full and free discussion of controversial issues in all fields of thought, and to criticize freely and openly all economic, political, and social issues, all governmental acts, policies, and principles, and to affiliate in accordance with their constitutional rights as citizens with any group, organization, or institutions in order to espouse or oppose any public issue."

When Dr. Kilpatrick called for the vote the resolution was opposed by two or three women's voices, but only one woman rose when the presiding officer called for a standing vote.

Profiteering Attacked

The voice of one man only was heard in opposition to a second resolution prepared by Harold Hand of Stanford University, addressed to the Nye Committee and reading in part as follows:

"As American educators devoted to our nation and standing for a program of adequate defense against possibility of foreign invasion we in common with millions of American citizens have been shocked and outraged by the iniquitous greed for

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Relief Campaign Asks $150,000 Daily In Windup Week

Miss Hurst Booked to Address $1 Diners at Symphony Hall

Figuring contributions at nearly $3,000,000 today, officials of the Greater Boston Emergency Relief Campaign issued a home-stretch appeal for funds, warning against a serious curtailment of welfare services, should the campaign fall short of its $4,000,000 mark.

Able to carry on in 1934, despite a combined deficit of $620,739, the 97 charitable agencies represented in the 1935 relief campaign declared that it is a financial impossibility to keep all their doors open this year unless the full requirement is subscribed. Expenditures in 1934, it was explained at headquarters, were almost $500,000 less than in 1933. These agencies, it was said, cannot continue without the support of the wage-earning public.

With seven days left, the campaign must reap something like $150,000 a day to go over the top. Oscar W. Haussermann, campaign chairman, is particularly anxious to make the grade, since Greater Boston has not yet conducted a completely successful emergency relief drive.

At a "zero hour" dinner tonight in Symphony Hall, Fannie Hurst, famous novelist, and Ruth Posselt, young violinist, will lend a hand to the campaign. More than 1000 places have been reserved at $1 a place.

Asked today why the campaign had to be closed at a special date, in other words, why it cannot be continued until the quota is fully

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Grace Got $3,669,000 Bonus Through Government Work During World War, He Says

Bethlehem Head Says 100 P. C. Profits Tax Would Ruin Industry—Declares Bonus Best Incentive to Production—Is Opposed to War

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and its subsidiary, the Bethlehem Ship Building Corporation, located at Quincy, Mass., admitted during the Senate munitions investigation today that he would have served the Government just as efficiently during the World War had he not been paid $2,887,225 in bonuses during 1917 and 1918, and a total of wartime bonuses of $3,669,000.

The committee took up the question of bonuses while seeking Mr. Grace's advice on proposals for legislation to limit war profiteering.

In spite of his contention that his patriotism would have been enough of an incentive to him to put forth his best effort during the war, Mr. Grace defended the bonus system of rewards for industrial efficiency. He likewise opposed a suggestion from Senator Gerald P. Nye (R), of North Dakota, that a 100 per cent tax be levied on all war profits and a proposal, backed by Senator Homer T. Bone (D), of Washington, that the Government commandeer munitions plants in time of war, just as it drafts manpower.

Opposes Excess War Profits

The shipbuilder advocated a "fair profit" to recompense companies for the use of private invested capital, declared himself opposed to excess war profits. He expressed the view that output of munitions plants under government control would be less than under private operation.

In general, Mr. Grace's position was this:

"I don't think," he said, "we will get anywhere by upsetting the long established scheme of life just for an emergency."

The record shows that Mr. Grace, in addition to a $12,000 a year salary, received $1,501,532 in bonuses in 1917, $1,386,193 in 1918, and $782,031 in 1919. His bonuses declined sharply after the war, rising again from 1926 to 1930. In 1926 he was paid $852,160 in addition to his salary; in 1927, $721,885; in 1928, $831,445; in 1929, $1,623,753; and in 1930, $1,015,591.

The Nye committee attempted to get Mr. Grace's view on limiting war profits to add to information already given on the War Department's plan for industrial mobilization and schemes such as the universal draft, backed by the American Legion, which will be studied along with other proposals during March.

Protests 100 Per Cent Profits Tax

After Mr. Grace turned down Senator Nye's suggestion for a 100 per cent profits tax as ruinous to industry, the Senator proposed an 81 per cent tax which he explained would cut industrial profits on a scale equal to the loss taken by a $2400-a-year employee drafted by the army to serve for $456.

"Why should we be more severe in dealing with life in time of war than in dealing with capital?" he inquired, charging that Bethlehem's profits had jumped from $6,000,000 to $48 million during the World War.

"Do you see why a skilled mechanic should be drafted and capital left to operate at a profit," Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri, inquired. "What is the difference between capital and man power?"

"There is a difference," Mr. Grace replied.

"Would you favor or oppose a 100 per cent tax on profits in wartime?" asked Senator Nye.

Would Protect Private Capital

"I would be pleased if we no longer made any kind of war equipment. I would like to see the relations among nations such that no nation would spend a dollar in preparation for war. I think, however, we should be fairly compensated for use of invested private capital," replied Mr. Grace.

"You would oppose a 100 per cent profits tax then?"

"Yes, the company couldn't operate. It would ruin it."

"Wouldn't it ruin a man to be called from his job to work for $1.25 a day and perhaps lose his life?" Senator Clark asked.

The shipbuilder repeated that there was a "difference."

"Why should there be a difference in dealing with life and with property?"

This the shipbuilder did not answer.

Against All Discrimination

Asked if he thought executives' salaries should be subject to a war tax, Mr. Grace said that he saw no reason for picking out a particular class, and asking them to make

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Government Din Forces Cuts In New England Utility Rates

Throughout New England private utility companies are apparently trying to anticipate both the Federal Government and the state governments by voluntarily reducing their rates.

New Hampshire, on March 15, will witness the largest signal reduction in electricity rates ever made by one company in that State.

Massachusetts private utility companies in conjunction with state officials have worked out a schedule that will permit savings to consumers of more than $2,000,000.

Rhode Island after a bitter utilities struggle in Pawtucket is now in the middle of negotiations that bid fair to yield statewide reductions in light rates.

Rhode Island Expects Cut in Electric Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 25—Rate reductions for electric light and power throughout Rhode Island are being widely discussed here today following several surprise moves in the growing clamor for cheaper electricity.

Gov. Theodore Francis Green's conference recently with Frank D. Comerford, chairman of the board of the New England Power Association, was taken in many quarters as an indication that the Narragansett Electric Company, principal electricity producing concern in the State, was considering lowering its rate levels.

The conference comes on the heels of a bitter utilities struggle in Pawtucket where Albert J. Lamarre and other city officials repeatedly have advocated a city owned power plant to supply the needs of the Blackstone Valley.

Walter E. O'Hara, race track executive, announced last week that he had purchased the defunct Manville-Jencks textile plant in Pawtucket and proposed to convert the plant and produce electricity. He insists that a 50 per cent reduction is

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Pressure in Shape of Plums For State Projects Causes British Idle Decry Dole Test

President Pitted Against 24 Senators of Own Party

Means Inquiry Protested by 100,000—One-Day Strike Proposed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 — President Roosevelt is pitted today against 24 senators of his own party in a struggle over the great work relief bill—the result of which may well determine the mastery of Congress for the balance of the session.

Victory in this contest will give Mr. Roosevelt the whip-hand in the Senate; failure is likely to produce an interval of bloc-government. Showing no concern over the situation, President Roosevelt is continuing his relaxing vacation at Hyde Park, N. Y., while the legislative traffic lanes are completely jammed, and senatorial trumpetings are making up for the failure of legislation to advance in any direction.

Washington has seen many queer contests between Executive and legislature before, but few precisely like this one. Defeated in the Senate on the prevailing-wage amendment, 44 to 43, the President has simply sat back and done nothing.

Bill Back in Committee

The whole $4880 millions work relief bill has been sent back to committee and there is little legislation of major importance now before either House. The mass of legislation is still in committee. It includes some of the most important proposals ever introduced in the legislature. If the condition today in Congress is a traffic jam, then the President is waiting to hear from the impatient passenger—public.

It is the public which will have the final say in the senatorial stalemate, and there are indications already that the voice of the public is being heard. The President's disconcerting maneuver of letting the situation simmer, along without any immediate overt act on his part is not what his senatorial antagonists expected, and they do not like it at all.

Up to the present the Senators have received few telegrams concerning the works relief bill. Last week approximately 9000 telegrams

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LONDON, Feb. 25 (AP)—One hundred thousand persons participated in country-wide demonstrations against dole restrictions yesterday and heard proposals for a one-day protest strike as rumors continued of an impending shake-up in the British Cabinet.

At the largest meeting held at Aberkenfig, Wales, 60,000 approved a resolution urging that workers consider a day-long strike in an effort to force the Government to withdraw all existing dole regulations and create new scales of payment.

More than 30 assemblages were held in South Wales, including one at Tonypandy, where 20,000 were gathered. In London, James Maxton, Laborite member of Parliament, addressed crowds in Hyde Park.

The protests were directed against the family means test, the regulation that cuts payments to unemployed heads of families if their dependents are earning anything, and vice versa.

The Government recently restored general cuts in unemployed assistance as the result of vehement protests, but the unemployed contended this was only a start.

France Faces 500,000 Idle to Feed at Cost Of $100 Million a Year

PARIS, Feb. 25 (AP)—The drain upon the French Treasury to feed the unemployed was calculated today at more than $100 million a year as unemployment figures topped 500,000, unprecedented in France.

During the last year unemployment has gone up 44 per cent.

The Government is seeking to increase jobs by diverting part of the unemployment funds to employers who take on additional help.

The man in misfortune in France can look to three main sources to take care of him in illness, to feed him and his family when he is out of work, or to get a new job. These are:

1. National social insurance de-

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New York Reports One Out of Every Six Persons on Relief

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—The Empire State has a relief roll that represents one person in every six of its population, according to a report for 1934 by Frederick I. Daniels, executive director of the State Temporary Emergency Relief Administraton, today.

Jobless aid expenditures in the state have jumped 205 per cent since 1932, as reflected in figures for home and work relief, exclusive of wages paid through the Civil Works Administration.

These show that in 1932 the Administration budgeted an average of 195,735 families a month at a cost of $71,445,415; in 1933, an average of 371,253 cases a month, at a cost of $137,548,531; while in 1934 the list of recipients averaged 519,278 families a month and the cost leaped to $217,951,835.

The monthly relief bill for the last nine months of 1934 was $27,607,000 Mr. Daniels reports. In addition, local welfare agencies were disbursing an average of $302,921 a month, their expenditures not being reimbursable from state or federal funds. The CWA program from November, 1933, to April, 1934, cost another $81,250,000 in this state.

Milk Rise Protests Spreading Flank Attack on Dog Races On Legislature Seeks to Save King

(Continued from Page 1)

ple now realize they made a mistake, and they are ready to have it outlawed."

"Since the election, the state has become almost unanimously opposed to dog racing. It recognizes this as a crooked business, which is in the class of bull fighting and cock fighting. It is cruel and unsportsmanlike and is a business operated mainly by a gang element."

King's Safety Sought

The last loophole through which Martin H. King might be ousted as superintendent of Boston police may be tightly closed before the coming week end.

The Massachusetts House and Senate last Thursday passed to be engrossed a bill placing the superintendent of Boston police under Civil Service and providing that the present incumbent "shall continue to serve as such without taking a Civil Service examination." The original bill provided that the present incumbent "may continue to serve." The word "may" was changed to "shall" to close a possible loophole.

Before nightfall today it is expected that the bill will be ready for the Governor's desk when he returns from Washington tomorrow.

The bill was rushed through the Legislature because it was anticipated that Commissioner McSweeney might attempt to oust the superintendent, just as his predecessor, Joseph J. Leonard, attempted to do.

The Governor has five days, after he receives the bill, in which to sign or veto the measure. After five days of inaction by the Governor, the bill would pass without his signature.

Then 30 days must elapse before the bill becomes effective, according to the Senate clerk, because it contains no emergency preamble.

Thus Commissioner McSweeney would have at least 35 days in which to act. However, the sentiment around the State House is that if the measure is approved by Governor Curley, the commissioner may think several times before firing the superintendent who is held in high regard throughout Boston.

Prison Reforms Urged

Comprehensive blue prints for ending flagrant abuses in the Massachusetts prison system were today awaiting the approval of Governor Curley. Drawn up at the Governor's request by Lewis Parkhurst, the plans were as simple as they were inclusive:

Scrap the Charlestown prison.

Build a receiving building within five miles of the State House, to be used as a depot for sorting prisoners into their proper segregated groups.

Either equip the Concord prison for the hardened criminals, or build a new prison to segregate them from lesser offenders.

Stop further additions to the Norfolk prison for a while, and remove a few habitual criminals who do not belong there.

The Governor was expected to make Mr. Parkhurst's recommendations the basis for legislation which he will recommend.

The one important objective of the Parkhurst report was the complete separation of the various grades of criminals. He had nothing but condemnation for the way in which this has been done in the past, blaming inadequate funds rather than officials for the unfortunate results.

Against the Charlestown unit—a medieval fortress as out of date as the harsh penology theories that it represents—Mr. Parkhurst delivered shafts of words that were designed to crumble its walls. No less than half a century ago it was condemned as unfit for use, he said. And yet today there are almost a third more prisoners incarcerated there than the prison was designed to accommodate.

Land Deals Demanded

To the Boston Finance Commission today the postman brought harsh words. The commission was accused of deceiving the public by issuing "mutilated reports" on several occasions in the recent past.

Sponsor of this charge was the Real Estate Owners' and Tenants' League of Boston.

"At once," read their petition to the Finance Commission, "you should make public the complete, original reports on the city land takings under Edmund L. Dolan, as submitted to you."

The league referred to the reports made for the commission before it came under the control of Curley appointees, by George Farnum, who has since been compelled to resign as investigator.

"It is the commission's moral and lawful duty," the league said, "to conduct complete investigations, and to make public the true facts of the case in full. Under no circumstances should it disguise, stifle or conceal such facts, be it for the purpose of deceiving the public, or protecting the criminal acts of any individual."

'Pink Slips' Protested

Several potent paragraphs weighted with antipink slip arguments were today laid on the desks of Massachusetts Senators and representatives in Congress. At the bottom was the signature of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, speaking, as it said, "for the overwhelming mass of taxpayers."

"Repeal the law on income tax publicity," it said.

To the long list of arguments set forth by various aroused organizations, the Boston Chamber of Commerce added this: that the law will start a rush of investments into tax exempt securities—thereby causing damage to legitimate investment.

Rather than expose themselves to salesmen and rackets, the letter to Congress said, people would deliberately sell their taxable stocks and bonds in favor of those which are not entered on the tax return and whose income is thereby not made public.

To this, the Chamber added the now familiar arguments against putting income information into the hands of the unscrupulous. Even criminal use of the infomation would be made, the Chamber said. "It does not seem fair, that because a few citizens may be evasive or dishonest, that all should be suspected and penalized."

Realty Tax Cut Sought

Brandishing "a fist of steel," the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations will invade western Massachusetts tomorrow, in a whirlwind effort to organize 30 cities and towns. Later, the fist of steel will be "sheathed in a glove of tactful softness," and applied to shaking hands at the State House; the object yesterday, today and tomorrow is lower taxes for real estate.

Back of the Federation are 138 organizations in towns and cities throughout the State. But heretofore, Hampden, Hampshire, Franklin and Berkshire Counties have been relatively slow in organizing.

Before a large meeting convenes at the Hotel Highland, Springfield, tomorrow evening, preliminary organizations will have been whipped into shape in 20 cities and towns. Of these, nine have already qualified for making application.

"The organization is absolutely non-political," said Reginald W. Bird, president, today. "We are not out to get anybody or any group of politicians. Our sole concern is to cut out unneeded expenditures of taxpayers' money, locally and on Beacon Hill."

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"PETTICOAT FEVER" (Plymouth). Dennis King romps through various amusing situations resulting from the sudden appearance, at an isolated Labrador radio station of an attractive girl and her titled fiance, whose plane has crashed. 8:30.

"DE LUXE" (Shubert). A group of decadent expatriates, in Paris since the war, wonder what they are living for. Depressing subject, but well acted by Violet Heming, Melvyn Douglas, Blanche Ring and Elsa Maxwell. 8:30.

"DODSWORTH" (Colonial). Walter Huston in adaptation of Sinclair Lewis' book. 8:15.

"THE FIRST LEGION" (Opera House). Bert Lytell and his all-male company start their sixth and last week in this play about Jesuits. 8:30.

Movies

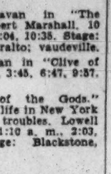
FINE ARTS—"Five Minute Ski Course"—filmed against background of the Matterhorn; shorts in zoology and fine arts series; "The Merry Monarch." Emil Jannings and English producers in a gay and tuneful mood. Filmed on the Riviera. English dialogue and lyrics by Lawrence Gray. 1:15, 3:25, 5:35, 7:45, 9:45.

EXETER — Shirley Temple in "Bright Eyes." 3:20, 6:20, 9:25. Also "The Band Plays On."

KEITH'S—Margaret Sullavan in "The Good Fairy," with Herbert Marshall. 10 a. m., 12:31, 3:02, 5:33, 8:04, 10:38. Stage: Irene Beasley, radio contralto; vaudeville.

ORPHEUM—Ronald Colman in "Clive of India." 9:25 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:47, 9:37. Vaudeville.

BOSTON—"Night Life of the Gods." Museum statues come to life in New York —and get into various troubles. Lowell Sherman's last picture. 11:10 a. m., 2:03, 4:51, 7:39, 10:27. Stage: Blackstone, magician.



METROPOLITAN — Rudy Vallee in "Sweet Music." 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:20, 7:20, 10:20. Stage: Mitzi Green; vaudeville.

MODERN—"Wings in the Dark." 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:40. Also "Women Must Dress."

UPTOWN — "Lives of a Bengal Lancer." 12:45, 3:52, 6:50, 10:06. Also "Grand Old Girl," with May Robson.

MAJESTIC — "Chapayev." The Red Commander." Soviet film. English titles. 11:20 a. m., 1:22, 3:24, 5:26, 7:28, 9:30.

UNIVERSITY—"Forsaking All Others," with Joan Crawford and Clark Gable. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. Also "The President Vanishes."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"All the King's Horses." Adaptation of the musical comedy. With Mary Ellis, of opera fame, and Edward Everett Horton. Fenway, 1:50, 4:35, 7:20, 10:05. Paramount, 10:32 a. m., 1:18, 4:04, 6:50, 9:30. Also detective-mystery, "The White Cockatoo."

TREMONT—"Bulldog Drummond Strikes Back," and "I'll Tell the World." 9 a. m. to 11.

STATE—"The Best Man Wins," with Jack Holt and Edmund Lowe. 1:04, 3:50, 6:36, 9:22. Also, "After Office Hours," with Clark Gable and Constance Bennett.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Terrors of the Amazon"; Popeye cartoon; Will Osborn's band; "Tracking the Explorers"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Music

PUBLIC LIBRARY—ERA Opera Concert. 8.

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Elks Bldg., Central Square, Cambridge. 8.

ERA ORCHESTRA—High School of Practical Arts, Roxbury. 8.

ELIZABETH ALBEE ADAMS — Mezzo-soprano. Song recital in George W. Brown Hall, New England Conservatory of Music. 8:15.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Song recital by Norman Leavitt, baritone. 8:15.

Other Events

LOWELL INSTITUTE — Bertram Sidney Thomas of Bristol, England, lectures on "Present Day Arabian Movements," in series on "The Arabs." 8.

HOCKEY—Monitor Hockey Club vs. Boston Herald. Arena. 5.

Tomorrow

Music

GARDNER AUDITORIUM—John Gruber, pianist. 2:45.

Other Events

FORD HALL FOLKS — Annual old-fashioned party. Kingsley Hall, Ford Bldg. 6.

BROTHERHOOD TEMPLE OHABEI SHALOM —Good-will meeting, with prominent speakers from different churches, including Dr. Walter Van Kirk of the Federal Council of Churches. Follows dinner at 6:30. 1183 Beacon Street, Brookline.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Mrs. Sayward: American Rooms. 11 a. m.

ADVERTISING CLUB—Wheeler McMillen, editor of Country Home, speaks: "A General Picture of the Farm Market." Hotel Statler. 12:15.

KIWANIS CLUB—Fabien Sevitzky and his Young People's Orchestra. City Club. 12:15.

Rising Above Its Environment

By a Staff Photographer

A Tree That Can't Be Kept Down

Perhaps this birch pushed its way through the roof or maybe it was just an effort to give a poor orphan a home. At any rate, there it is, sticking out of the roof of a cottage between Farmington and Madison, Maine.

Brotherhood Day Held

"To focus attention in Boston on furthering justice, amity and co-operation between Protestants, Catholics and Jews," a series of group meetings of the various denominations will be held in Greater Boston this week.

Yesterday was marked as National Brotherhood Day in countless churches. The day had been instituted a year ago, by the National Conference of Jews and Christians, as a prelude to a week of interdenominational meetings.

"The meetings shall mobilize the good will of persons of all faiths, for the common tasks of civic well being," according to the decision of the conference.

One of the largest gatherings of the week of observance will take place tomorrow evening at Temple Ohabei Shalom, where Dr. Walter Van Kirk will speak on "The Present Work Situation—Will it be Peace or War?"

Music Festival Held

The travelogue pictures that frequently grace the screen of Symphony Hall, came to life yesterday as choral groups representing seven nations joined in the Twelfth International Music Festival. The musical color and gaity of folk songs was matched by the richness and brilliance of native costumes.

The festival was staged by the Community Service of Boston and the Women's Municipal League.

Three choral groups won prizes. They were the Greater Boston Negro Chorus with Dorothy Richardson directing; the Norwegian Glee Club of Boston under Thorlies Helgesen, and Suni's Armenian Chorus, Grikor Suni directing. The last group and leader were especially popular with the large audience.

Interspersed with the regular chorus competing groups were three guest choruses: the Byzantine Greek Chorus, a group offering the Italian Street Scene, and the Greater Boston Negro Chorus. The Italian Street Scene won particular applause, with its series of folk songs with several solo voices, staged in the form of a tableau on the street of a small Italian village during the harvest festival.

Uniform Rules Planned

As Massachusetts part in the nation-wide drive for uniform rules in Federal Court procedure, Judge Elisha H. Brewster today announced the appointment of a committee to make recommendations.

The appointment of the committee results from the passing of an act by Congress which prescribed uniformity of practice and pleadings in civil action instituted in Federal Courts throughout the nation. Heretofore in some of the states it has been customery to follow state court procedure while in other sections Federal Court procedure has prevailed.

'Let Boston Decide'

"Let the people of Boston decide," —is the Curley formula for deciding whether the Mayor or the Governor shall appoint the police commissioner of Boston, today before the Legislature.

It was understood that a transfer of the appointive power to the Mayor could not take place until after the next national election, according to the Governor's recommendations. By that time it is said that Mr. Curley expects to have left the governorship behind and entered the race for United States senator.

It had long been doubtful whether Governor Curley would still favor turning the police department over to the Mayor, now that he has become Governor. The present plan appeared to be a successful solution from the Curley point of view. His appointee, Eugene M. McSweeney, would remain in office until after the referendum in 1936, thereby retaining control over the Boston police for Mr. Curley while he is Governor. Thereafter, it would revert to the Mayor who might conceivably be one of Mr. Curley's allies.

Mr. Curley adduced this reason for putting off the referendum until 1936: the municipal election of next fall will be an off-year election, and will not bring out the voters in large numbers.

Significant in the Curley strategy was the submission of the question to voters of the City of Boston, rather than the State. Were the city alone to vote, it was held fairly certain that the appointment of the commissioner would be turned over to the Mayor. Were the entire State to vote, the outcome would be far less certain.

Boston Gets Low Rate

Confidence in the Mansfield administration and low interest rates combined to bring the City of Boston its lowest borrowing rate on record, today.

At noon, an offering of short-term notes was taken up by a syndicate composed of M. S. Moseley & Co., First of Boston Corporation, Kidder Peabody & Co., and Brown Harriman Inc., at the rate of .64 per cent, with a premium of $12.

The previous low was .85 per cent with a premium of $21.

Briefs

A Quincy, Mass., taximan yesterday drove home the parents of three children just in time to rescue them from the blazing three-story tenement in which they were sleeping.

* * *

Caution against driving too fast on slippery roads was urged by Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin as he released accident figures for Massachusetts for the week ending Feb. 21. There was a slight decrease in fatalities this week.

* * *

Recommendation of finger printing and photographing of all persons licensed to carry firearms, and production of their records upon demand, was urged yesterday by Assistant United States Attorney Joseph B. Keenan at Providence, R. I., according to the Associated Press.

* * *

The middle groups of society produce 77 per cent of the brilliant pupils in the high schools it was shown in a 13-year "growth study" of school children made by members of the Harvard Graduate School of Business under the direction of Prof. Walter F. Dearborn.

* * *

O. A. Jamison, former milk market administrator in the Fort Worth (Tex.) area, today took charge as administrator of federal milk licenses in the Providence, Newport, Fall River, and New Bedford area, with offices located at 100 Fountain Street, in Providence, R. I., says the Associated Press.

* * *

A prediction that Labor eventually will form its own political party, and soon, if it continues to "get a runaround" from Democrats and Republicans it has helped to elect, was made yesterday by John F. Gatelee, president of the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor at a meeting in Springfield, Mass.

* * *

To talk up the "port of Boston" to Massachusetts Senators and Congressmen was the mission of John F. Fitzgerald, former Mayor of Boston, as he departed yesterday on a boat from Boston to Washington.

* * *

"The depression, with its unemployment relief rolls, suffering and human misery, is here to stay so long as capitalism is the foundation of our economic structure," Mayor Fred Henderson of Norwich, Eng., said yesterday at Bridgeport, Conn., attacking the New Deal, the NRA and capitalism, according to the Associated Press.

* * *

The Greenfield, Mass., station of the Boston & Maine Railroad was ravaged by fire today at an estimated loss of $25,000, according to the Associated Press.

Campbell Becomes Shriner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—A resident of a foreign country inducted into Shrine Grotto in the United States is Sir Malcolm Campbell, who became an honorary member of Zangi Grotto, at a banquet held in the Rivera Club here. The Prophet Grand Monarch of North America, Miles S. Gregory, accompanied by other dignitaries of Florida and local Shrine groups, were honor guests.

Government Forces Utilities Rate Cuts

(Continued from Page 1)

possible in Pawtucket. The day after Mr. O'Hara's announcement, the Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric Company proposed rate reductions of 5 to 20 per cent.

New Hampshire Rate Cut To Save Users $344,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 25—The Public Service Company of New Hampshire announced today that 53,000 domestic and commercial customers in 100 cities and towns would save $344,000 annually as a result of the reduction.

Not only will the charge of 5 per cent for bills unpaid within 10 days be eliminated but the company will also eliminate a similar 5 per cent charge for unpaid gas bills. This, according to officials of the company, will save consumers approximately $3700.

The state public service commission authorized the rate reductions yesterday after a petition had been filed by the company. The authorized reductions are the result of a long series of conferences between the commission and public utility officials.

Grace Got $3,669,000 Bonus in World War

(Continued from Page 1)

a sacrifice against the rest of the field. He contended that executives should have their salaries reduced only if army officers, privates and laborers were reduced on the same scale.

Mr. Grace said that he would give the Government all the service he possibly could if his plant were commandeered during war, but still contended that the efficiency of the plant as a whole would not be as great as under private operation.

The bonus system was defended by Mr. Grace as the best method of stirring incentive among employees. He explained that it was not invented as a war measure but was in effect before and after the World War.

Contracts Brought Riches

"The more work you got out of the Government during the war, the more your compensation was?" inquired Senator Clark.

"Yes, sir," replied Mr. Grace. Whereupon Senator Clark pointed to the employment by the Government of one of the Bethlehem officials during the war as a $1-a-year man on the War Industries Board. Mr. Grace denied that the official, who was drawing salary and bonuses from the company, had any influence in the award of contracts.

Weather

Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Snow over north, rain or snow over south portion beginning of week, again about middle and again near end; moderately cold most of first half, not so cold latter half of week.

Boston and Vicinity: Rain is probable tonight and early Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight near freezing; followed by clearing and colder by Tuesday night; moderate to fresh easterly winds shifting to southwest and west.

Maine: Snow tonight and Tuesday, slightly colder tonight; rising temperatures Tuesday.

New Hampshire: Snow tonight and Tuesday; slightly colder in the south portion tonight; rising temperature in the north portion Tuesday.

Vermont: Snow tonight and Tuesday; slightly colder in the north portion tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, probably followed by rain tonight and Tuesday; colder Tuesday night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northeast and east winds over the north portion, and fresh southwest winds over the south portion. Weather overcast with rain or snow over north portion tonight and Tuesday and rain over the south portion late tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	38	43	New Orleans	64	74
Bermuda	68	72	New York	36	42
Chicago	36	42	Norfolk	40	52
Denver	2	16	Philadelphia	36	48
Helena	12	24	St. Louis	38	56
Jacksonville	58	72	Minneapolis	4	12
Kansas City	14	46	San Francisco	48	58
Los Angeles	48	58	Washington	38	54
Miami	74	76			

A—8 a. m., eastern standard time, Feb. 25.
B—Maximum Feb. 24.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 3:58 p. m.; neight 8.1 feet
Tuesday, 4:19 a. m., 9.2 feet
Light all vehicles at 5:57 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Cloudy; light snowfall; depth on the ground at 8 p. m., 6.5 inches; maximum temperature 19 degrees above zero; minimum 3 above.

Bursting of Ponzi's Bubble Saw Start of New Bank Plan

Foreign-Born Residents of Boston's North End, Where 'Wizard' Had Flourished, Now Have Own Credit Union and Savings Are Safeguarded

Boston's North End foreign-born today have a credit union of their own—a publicly owned institution set up immediately after the "financial wizard" Ponzi was jailed—to aid each individual Northender with his financial problems.

"When Ponzi's bubble burst, four of the five banks in the district closed their doors," explained Joseph Campana, treasurer of the Social Service Credit Union, which is housed in the North Bennet Street Industrial School. "Failure of the banks brought distrust to the people and only through the service of this public-owned institution has the feeling of trust been re-established.

For many years, loan sharks and heavy installment interest levied heavy burdens on these Italian-Americans, many of whom cannot understand English or the processes of law, according to Mr. Campana. If borrowers fell behind in payments, wages were garnisheed, or a heavy "service charge," in the form of added interest, was exacted.

Suspected Discrimination

Besides distrust for banks, there grew up a feeling that there was one law for native Americans and another for the illiterate foreign-born because of loan practices that skirted the law.

"Now a resident of the North End, if he has become a member of the credit union, can borrow money for constructive purposes at a fair rate of interest," Mr. Campana said, in explaining the workings of the organization. "And we see to it that the money is not wasted. If the borrower seeks money to buy furniture, remodel his home, meet his taxes or pay college tuition for his children, we see that the money goes for the right purpose. We are trying to teach poor people that they can attain a greater degree of financial independence by getting value for their money."

In this way, for 13 years, the credit union has been doing the same work that the Federal Housing Administration is attempting to do. Examination of a sheaf of 2000 individual loans shows that the money in a large percentage of cases went to improve homes.

Payments Made Weekly

Weekly payments retire the debts and that part of the principal is turned into other loans by the credit union. Since 1921 the fund that started with $14 and grew to $68,957 in 13 years, has been responsible for loans exceeding $1,000,000. Only $7500—or less than 1 per cent—has been written off as uncollectible.

"We are trying to reach all members of the community and teach them thrift," Mr. Campana said. "We take any size of deposit, no matter how small. We explain—in Italian, if necessary—that thrift builds up their credit and we assure them honest handling of their funds by watching the nature of the loans and through overseeing by the State Commissioner of Banking. I am daily struck by the fact that these people, no matter how poor they may be, want honestly to pay their bills."

Mr. Campana is an authority on this type of banking by the people. He is president of the Credit Union League of Massachusetts, and spends a good part of his time aiding its 210 member unions.

Relief Campaign Asks $150,000 Daily

(Continued from Page 1)

subscribed, as it probably would be sooner or later, Mr. Haussermann described the intricate system of organizations to which prominent men are giving unsparingly of their time away from their business.

"It is inconceivable," Mr. Haussermann observed, "that we can ask these men to devote their energies to the campaign indefinitely. They have their own affairs to attend to. So have the hundreds of other persons in the field who are working without pay.

"It is a democratic organization in which individuals subordinate their interests to the common good. We must appeal to those outside the organization to do likewise."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WEEB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Studio soloist.....	Baseball School.....	Adventure sketch..
5:15	Agricultural reports...	Tom Mix sketch...	Yankee Singers.....	"Skippy" sketch...
5:30	"The Singing Lady"...	Glee Club recital..	"Jack Armstrong"...	"Melody Mart".....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Stamp Club.....	News, interviews..	"Dick Tracy".....
6:00	Ray Jones, songs.....	Evening Tattler:	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	"Air Adventures".....	sketches; music...	Soloist; quartet....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	Features; news....	"Lum and Abner"...	"The Shadow,"...
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news..	"Billy Batchelor".	Melody Limited.....	dramatic sketch..
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Studio chorus.....	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.....
7:15	Plantation music.....	"Black Chamber"...	"Just Plain Bill"...	Fisher Orchestra..
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch...	After Dinner Revue	The Cosmopolitans	Financial talk.....
7:45	"Paradise" sketch....	"Uncle Ezra," sk..	Boake Carter, news	Alexander Orch....
8:00	Jan Garber's Orch.;	Richard Himber's	Sketch; orchestra..	Mixed quartet.....
8:15	soloists; comedy.....	Orchestra; soloist.	Edwin C. Hill.....	Talk, Joseph Egan
8:30	Carefree Carnival:	Nelson Eddy;	Kate Smith's Re-	Bons of Union Vet-
8:45	popular variety.....	chorus; orchestra.	vue: soloists.....	erans; speaker....
9:00	Greater Minstrels:	Gypsies Orchestra;	Lucrezia Bori; en-	Discovery Night;
9:15	soloists; orchestra...	tenor soloist.....	semble; orchestra.	amateur show....
9:30	"Screen Test at Ten,"	Otto Harbach Mu-	Block and Sully;	Le Paradis Orch...
9:45	sketch	sicale: soloists....	soloist; orchestra.	News Service.....
10:00	Jackie Heller's Orch..	Gene Arnold: solo-	Will Alexander &	Wayne King and
10:15	America in Music; so-	ist; quartet; orch.	his orchestra.....	his orchestra....
10:30	loists; orchestra.....	Musical program..	"Prof's Notebook".	CBS speaker.....
10:45	Rines Orchestra.....	Hawaiian music...	Musical Rhymester	CBS piano team..
11:00	Reports; features.....	Forecasts; events..	News Service.....	Speakers; Gray's
11:15	Daniels Orchestra....	NBC organist.....	Le Paradis Orch...	Casa Loma Orch..
11:30	"Ink Spots": novelty	Tom Gerun and	Imperial Varieties.	Arnheim Orchestra
11:45	Negro orchestra	his orchestra	Kaye Orchestra....	Ferdinando Orch..

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer."
11:30 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:30 WEEI, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WEEI, Music Guild: Perole String Quartet; harpsichord soloist.
2:30 WNAC, School of the Air: Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac," sketch.
3:00 WNAC, Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, conductor.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
5:00 WEEI, "Congress Speaks"; discussion of current problems.
6:15 WBZ, Official Message from the Governor to the People of Massachusetts.
6:45 WAAB, "Understanding Music"; music lecture; Howard Barlow, conductor.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, Musical Memories: Edgar Guest; soloist; vocal trio; orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, Crime Clues: network mystery dramatic sketch.
8:00 WEEI, Leo Reisman and his orchestra; Phil Duey, baritone soloist.
8:00 WNAC, "Lavender and Old Lace"; vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; John B. Kennedy; concert orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, "Melodiana"; vocal soloists; Abe Lyman and his orchestra.
8:45 WAAB, Dramatic sketch by Leland Powers School of the Theater, Boston.
9:00 WNAC, Bing Crosby; Mills Brothers; popular orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Grace Moore, soprano; Harry Jackson and his orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Ben Bernie and his orchestra; guest soloist.
9:30 WNAC, Grace Hayes, soprano; Isham Jones and his orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; Eddy Duchin and his orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, Artur Rodzinski, conductor.
9:45 WAAB, Third period, Boston Bruins-St. Louis Eagles, Frank Ryan, conductor.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; Ted Husing; soloist.
10:00 WEEI, "Good News": musical comedy presentation; soloist; players; orchestra.

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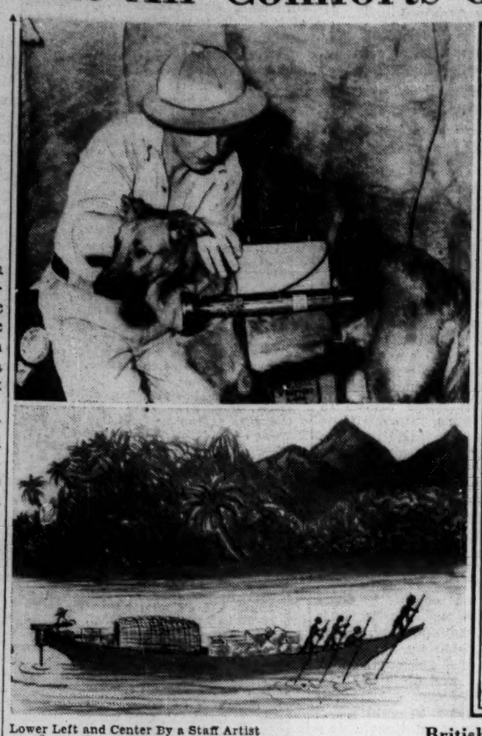
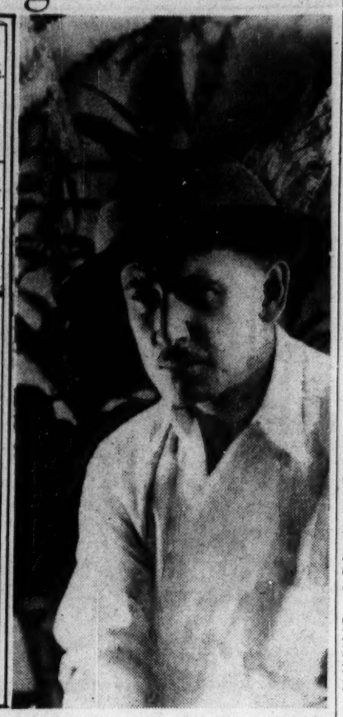
Explorer Plans All Comforts of Home in Jungle Primeval

Head of the expedition to penetrate British Guiana depths asks, why be uncomfortable when it is possible to have ice cream and waffles? Portable electric plant, he says, will do the trick.





Lower Left and Center By a Staff Artist

British Guiana Tribes to Be Studied

Upper Left—Captain Murray and His Dog, Paya. The Dog, Equipped With Headlights, Will Explore Dark Caverns. Lower Left—Drawing of a Boat Such as the Expedition Will Use. Center—Map of the Territory to Be Explored. Right—Captain Murray, Head of Expedition.

Exploring goes de luxe!

Into the matted jungles of British Guiana this month will go an expedition equipped with electric toasters, waffle irons, an electric refrigerating unit and enough modernistic household paraphernalia to set up a jungle edition of a Park Avenue apartment.

The expedition is to be led by Capt. R. Stuart Murray, who will conduct ethnological and archeological research among the primitive Indians of the remote Rupununi district of the colony of British Guiana.

Captain Murray, a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, the Royal Scottish Geographical Society and the American Ethnological Society, and an active member of the Explorers Club, believes that the day of real hardships in jungle traveling is over.

Why Not Be Comfortable?

He explains that there are so many things that must be taken, it is just as easy to add a little more and make journeying in the wilds easy. During many "solo" jungle explorations, particularly in South America, Captain Murray has traveled with the minimum equipment.

But he found that the inconvenience of doing without a radio, modern cooking utensils, and other necessities of every-day life, did not compensate for the weight it saved in not taking them.

The portable electricity-making unit, Captain Murray is to take on his present exploration, which is to include the gathering of ethnological data on four British Guiana Indian tribes for the Museum of the American Indian, will introduce to the natives such novelties as crisp brown waffles and artificial ice.

Little Known of Natives

The tribes—Atorai, Wai Wai, Macus and Taruma—exist in the wilds of the remote Rupununi regions. This is all that is known about them. Traders and prospectors have reported their villages, but nothing of their cultures.

Being able to make electricity in the jungles opens new possibilities for comfort in tropical exploring, the ethnologist declared.

How to overcome heat and preserve perishable foods has been a problem with expeditions in hot countries. Captain Murray says he expects to sit beside a jungle stream with the temperature 110 and yet enjoy the comforts of his New York apartment. He says an electric fan and ice water will keep him plenty cool.

Dangers of Jungle Exaggerated

Jungle traveling is often made out to be twice as bad as it really is, the captain said. Contrary to what the average person realizes, one may travel about the jungle and not be molested by any kind of an animal. Every beast an expedition encounters, is more fearful than the individual themselves. The explorer has seen only four really poisonous snakes in his jungle traveling.

Even while in the most remote sections of the British Guiana jungles, the ethnologist will maintain constant contact with the outside world. The portable radio set which the expedition is to carry, will send and receive frequent messages, not only during their nightly encampments in the great bush, but at their temporary bases on the rivers near the tribal villages to be explored.

Two of the tribes to be studied by Captain Murray are located 150 miles from the headwaters of the Rupununi on the Essequibo River. This will mean leaving the boats and packing across on foot, Captain Murray explained. He said they would be able to make about 20 miles a day, and that although the country is mountainous, traveling should not be too difficult because he plans to strike a "pine ridge" area which is as easy to walk on as a pine needle grove.

Will Build Their Own Boats

Meanwhile, a few Indians will be taking the huge 55-foot dugout canoes down the Rupununi to the confluence of this river and the Essequibo, where they will set up camp and await the main expedition, which will return by way of the Essequibo.

Captain Murray explained that new boats will be built for the journey down the Essequibo by his own Indians with the help of the native tribes. The skilled strong hands of the blacks can build a 55-foot mahogany canoe in about a week. Captain Murray said all he has to say is "make a boat." The natives do the rest, working from dawn to dusk, sometimes using the tools supplied by the expedition, and sometimes using their own instruments of sharpened stone.

The four boats on Captain Murray's expedition will be propelled by outboard motors. When navigation is impossible, the canoes and their cargo—each canoe will carry 2500 pounds—must be hauled by hand to the next navigable section of the river.

Order Is "Keep Moving"

"Keep moving." This is the code of the jungle with everybody up at dawn and to bed at sunset, Captain Murray said. And two meals a day,—a heavy breakfast and heavy dinner at night. Fruit plucked from trees on the way serve at noon.

The expedition leaves from Georgetown, British Guiana. Captain Murray expects to be gone four months. With him also will go his new pet dog, Paya, just a mongrel named after an Indian tribe, but trained to carry a harness of two huge flashlights and a portable wireless telephone unit.

Paya will be especially helpful to his master during archeological explorations into caves. Capt. Murray explained that the dog goes ahead with the flashlights to light the way and if any emergency arises, the base camp can be contacted through the portable telephone carried on Paya's back.

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Lowell Takes Lead To Improve Court System of State

Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard University, fresh from a successful fight against Massachusetts ratification of the federal child labor amendment, today led another legislative battle—this time for a more efficient court system.

Appearing before the joint legislative committee on judiciary, Dr. Lowell led the proponents for a bill transferring from the Legislature to the Supreme Judicial Court the full powers to make rules relative to pleading, practice and procedure in all the courts of Massachusetts. Dr. Lowell's argument contained four major points:

1. Citizens are being deprived justice because trial of civil cases is delayed for four years in Suffolk County and an average of two years in most of the State.

2. The present conditions cannot be remeied by any separate palliatives, such as increased court fees or jury fees.

3. There is much in the procedure, practice, pleading, and rulings in our courts that is not well adapted for its purposes as it was formerly, and improvements could be devised which would make trials more rapid and justice more certain.

4. Those improvements can be made well and kept up only by a body of men for whom it forms an integral part of their work in life, a part with which they are in intimate contact at all times.

Roosevelt Recalls Harvard Days At Son's Initiation

President Roosevelt swept in and out of Boston Saturday for the second time since he entered the White House. He came not as the President of the United States but as a Harvard University alumnus and a member of the Fly Club to see his son Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., initiated into that club.

Entering Boston at a suburban station at about 6 o'clock at night, he rode between rows of spectators numbering not more than 1500 all told and 610 special police, constituting the largest guard ever offered to protect a President on a visit to New England.

Shortly after midnight he was en route to Hyde Park, N. Y.—he and his son, Franklin, members of the same exclusive Harvard Club. The affairs of state were pushed aside on this trip except for some presidential labor on the way to Boston. At the club ceremonies, attended by 250 members, the President confined himself to humorous remarks, given considerable verve by the serenading outside by the rival Phoenix Club, which was uninhibited even by the presence of the Chief Executive.

The only untoward happening was the tossing of a harmless torpedo in the direction of the President by a Harvard student. Its explosion was the signal for the whipping out of police revolvers and the closing in on the funmaker who was lectured on the decorum expected during presidential processions.

Radio Conveys Typed Message From Antarctic

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—Messages typed in Little America have been reproduced on paper in nearby Ridgewood, N. J., by wireless, it has been disclosed here. The experiments involved the use of automatic typewriter equipment linked to wireless sending and receiving sets.

Thomas J. Watson, president of a business equipment firm which directed the work in conjunction with Mackay Radio, said that short waves sent from Little America were strong enough, without relaying, to operate the receiving instrument in Ridgewood and correctly spell out the final message sent by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd before he started homeward.

Similar messages have been sent by wireless over short distances, Mr. Watson said, but this was the first attempt of such scope.

Opponents Lose In Compulsory Vaccination Fight

Opponents of compulsory vaccination today lost the first 1935 round in their sustained fight to make vaccination voluntary, when the legislative committee on public health reported "leave to withdraw" on the petition of the citizens' committee opposing compulsory vaccination.

The committee also handed down the same report on the citizens' committee's petition that the public be protected from impure virus or serum.

The citizens' committee had hoped for a favorable report this year inasmuch as the committee membership was considerably changed. However, hope for the passage of the bill has not been abandoned. Contrary to other years when the opponents of compulsory vaccination sent their literature only to members of the public health committee, the citizens' committee this year sent literature to every member of the Legislature, in the hope that the Legislature will overturn the adverse committee reports.

Attorney Hurls Broad Charge At State Utilities

Fails to Back Accusation of Watered Stock With Certified Data

Charges that "water" in the stock of Massachusetts power holding companies totals $182 millions created such a sensation at a State House public hearing today that the Legislative Committee on Power and Light seriously considered calling in a representative of the attorney general for possible criminal proceedings. The motion lost by a vote of 7 to 6.

The charges were hurled by Wycliffe C. Marshall of Watertown, an attorney who has represented several towns in fights against electric light rates. He was speaking in favor of his bill giving the public utilities department supervision of associations and trusts selling gas or electricity to gas or electric companies under common ownership.

There is no control of holding companies in Massachusetts, Mr. Marshall testified, and the electric light and gas industries have common ownership in spite of the appearance to the contrary.

Mr. Marshall alleged that the "write up" in the New England Gas & Electric Association amounts to $48,000,000 in "water," representing absolutely nothing in value. The New England Power Association stock contains $62 millions in "water," Mr. Marshall claimed.

However, he got no farther for a while. Senator P. Eugene Casey declared:

"It is a crime if such a situation as the speaker outlines exists. Such evidence should be reported to the Department of Justice."

The hearing resumed with a stenographer from the public utilities department taking down the testimony.

Resuming his testimony, Mr. Marshall declared that there is evidence that the New England Power Association will attempt to acquire all the desirable electric power companies in Massachusetts. He hinted that the association might consolidate with the Boston Edison Company, pointing out that such consolidation can be effected under an existing law which seems made to order for this move.

Another Textile Mill Goes Under the Hammer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLINTON, Mass., Feb. 25—Loss of another textile mill by auction was not all bitterness for townspeople here. The Roubaix Mills which went under the hammer for somewhat more than $90,000 is not to be a complete loss to the industry of the town.

The weave shed of the plant was bid in for $15,000 by Frank C. Smith Jr., a Worcester attorney, representing an unidentified client. Mr. Smith brought glad tidings to the towns folk in the statement that the owner planned to operate the shed, probably within 60 days.

Prices realized at the auction were declared to be higher than anticipated and the early estimate of about $55,000 as the probable gross total was exceeded by nearly $30,000. A large proportion of machinery was sold to a Worcester company.

Saving of Textile Industry Demanded by N. E. Governors

Officials of Birthplace of the Activity Meet Their Congressional Representatives and Call for New-Deal Legislation

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—New England officialdom mobilized here today for a campaign to obtain stronger bulwarks against the migration of textile industry from the area which gave it birth than is afforded so far by the NRA.

In a move which came as a surprise to the NRA and textile code officials, the Governors of the New England states met with the New England Senators and members of Congress. The official subject for discussion was the "possibilities of keeping the textile industry in New England."

In conformity with the purpose of the conference Representative Edith Nourse Rogers introduced a bill in the House calling for immediate reopening of the cotton textile code with a view toward readjusting wage differentials and other features alleged to be unfavorable to New England.

Classified Wages

Among the changes desired in the code by the New England group which they feel would improve the relative strength of the Northern mills would be a further limitation on spindle-hour activity and classified wages applicable alike to North and South.

At present there is a limitation of 80 hours a week on the use of spindles. This maximum, it is contended, is being used in the South, whereas the New England mills are able to fill their orders with shorter hours. Further reduction would have the effect of diverting more business to the New England mills.

While the present wage differential of $1 a week has measurably narrowed the gap between labor costs in North and South, the New England group felt that even this concession to the South should be abolished and will quite probably ask for its elimination from the code. In addition, the majority of the conferees favor a classified wage schedule which would force the southern mills to pay the same higher rates to the more skilled groups as is paid in New England.

Preferential Treatment

This demand is based on the contention that whereas the skilled workers in New England are paid at rates well above the code minimum, those in the South received much less preferential treatment. Even if the $1 differential in the minimum wage provision were permitted to remain, uniform rates for the skilled classes in the industry constitute a substantial benefit to the northern mills and would vastly improve their competitive position, it is argued.

The concerted move of the New England group was viewed with considerable surprise and wonder at the NRA, where it was felt that the New England textile mills had already benefited so extensively from the code that little more could really be expected.

The general NRA view is that the present $1 differential is about as near to a fair figure as could be reached and that under it the relative strength of the Northern mills has been enormously improved. It is recognized that some classification of wages for skilled groups might prove desirable, but that it would be contrary to precedents since NRA has not attempted in any industry so far to establish more than a single minimum wage.

Official figures indicate that the great migration of textile mills from New England took place from 1923 to 1928 with the peak in '23 and '24. NRA contends that this migration, due first to the depression and now to the NRA, has entirely ceased. The problem remaining, therefore, is not so much to retain what mills there are left, but rather to retain a market for the product of those mills in the face of Southern competition.

Roman Catholics Form Group

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP)—William P. Larkin, international chairman of the Knights of Columbus Mobilization for Catholic Action, today announced former Gov. Alfred E. Smith had accepted the chairmanship of the organization for the New York area. The group's purpose is to widen the influence of the Roman Catholic church among the laity.

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Flier Post Looked Like Moon Man To Motorist He Startled in Desert

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 25 (AP)—It will be several days, perhaps a week or more, before Wiley Post starts off again on his attempt to whiz through the sub-stratosphere from Los Angeles to New York in seven hours.

His airplane, the Winnie Mae, still was grounded at Muroc Dry Lake, in the Mojave Desert. Lashed yesterday by strong winds, the five-year-old high-winged monoplane remained right where Post brought it down in a forced landing last Friday a short time after he had started for New York.

No better landing spot could have been picked. Cutting off his motor at 24,500-foot altitude, he glided down.

The only man near did not see the landing. He was a motorist, 400 yards away, tinkering with a balky engine.

Post, in his grotesque stratosphere flying suit with cylindrical helmet, climbed out of his ship and walked to the stalled motor car. He tapped the motorist on the back.

"The man's knees buckled, and he almost fell over." Post said. "The sight of me in this rubber pressure suit, with oxygen helmet, was a little too much for him.

"He ran around to the back of his car and peered at me."

Finally the words of Post restored the man's courage.

"Gosh, fellow!" he exclaimed when he found his voice, "I was frightened stiff. I thought you had dropped out of the moon, or somewhere."

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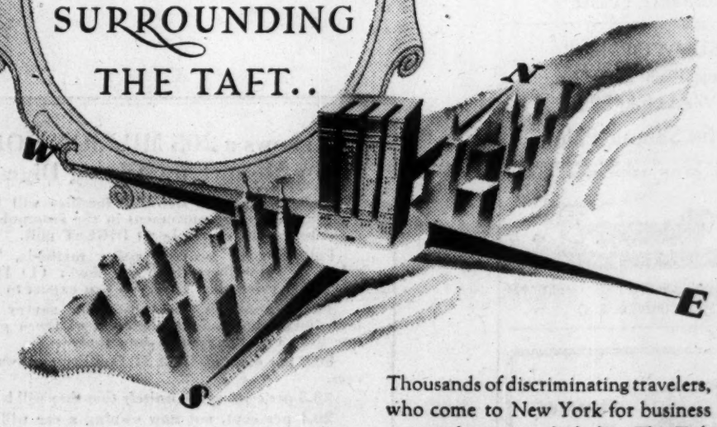

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Need Declared For Changes In School Methods

Progressive Education Association Denounces Classics as Now Taught

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—A type of education that will go hand-in-hand with a liberal trend in government was urged by speakers addressing the annual conference of the Progressive Education Association here.

Denouncing cut-and-dried presentation of the classics, an array of speakers advocated a free hand for teachers in giving their pupils a more realistic preparation for living.

Included among them was Miss Elsie Ripley Clapp, director of the Arthur Dale School at the Reedsville, W. Va., subsistence homestead project, who defended the settlers with whom she deals as self-respecting, hard-working persons who have lived in misery for the last three or four years but who have the courage and back-bone to pull themselves up if the Government can help them find a way to make a livelihood.

Sent to Reedsville by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Miss Clapp explained that she has special permission from her county school board to experiment with a community school to fit the needs of unemployed coal miners.

She told of her efforts to rescue a "lost generation" of 46 boys between the ages of 16 and 25 who have shifted for themselves about the mining camps since leaving school at the third or fourth grade. "I want you to know they are not going to be lost," she declared.

Miss Clapp made a special plea for modern textbooks to use in teaching adults over 30. "We know less about teaching such persons than we know about children, yet they have even a more violent desire to learn," she added.

Goodwin Watson of teachers' college, Columbia University, told another group "more and more we are recognizing that good solutions to our problems will require the building of a new economic order. Whatever will help create an economy of abundance with work for everyone and higher standard of living for all is good character education."

Treating the Gangster

Few schools are so taught today as to bring any significant improvement in daily living, Mr. Watson held.

"The bad character of the gangster is not under his skin," he pointed out, but is the relationship between the members of the gang, other persons whom they meet or know about, even in the relationship to machine guns and the distribution of wealth and work in this present society. Whatever we do to change any of these factors will change behavior."

Recognition in teaching history to the racial and cultural strains in the American population that come from eastern Europe was urged by Louis Adamic, author. "Such revisions," he declared, "should mention that in this upbuilding of modern America at least as many hunkies and 'dagoes' and 'polacks' and 'squareheads' died or were injured as early American colonists were killed in subduing the wilderness and in the war for independence."

At the annual dinner of the association last night, Charles A. Beard, historian, questioned Supreme Court Justice James McReynolds's statement that the Constitution had been abandoned.

"I suspect that it is very much alive" Dr. Beard declared. "When property becomes concentrated in the hands of a few, either popular power breaks in on property and changes its forms or property will limit and control, by the sword, that popular power."

Applause greeted a vigorous defense of the right of American teachers to free speech made by Willard W. Beatty, president of the association. "The Fifth Amendment to the Constitution is the bulwark of our libertics," Mr. Beatty told the diners. "If we don't stand for the rights guaranteed us in the amendment—free speech, free assembly—then there will soon be no American democracy left."

Sees Party Shifts

At a general session Feb. 22, Representative Thomas R. Amlie (R) of Wisconsin predicted the disappearance of the Republican Party, the adoption of the Democratic Party as the conservative party and the formation of a new radical party.

Speaking from the point of view of the parent, Sidonie M. Gruenberg, director of the Child Study Association of America, told a group meeting:

"I am not interested in the rugged individualism that guarantees each one a chance, under protection of the law, to get the better of sundry others. I am interested in an education that insures each individual a chance to learn how to live happily with others."

In another section of the city where art and music teacher members of the association are meeting, Sheldon Cheney, author, predicted that under the new economic order additional leisure hours will bring an unprecedented expansion of the arts.

Former Missionary Pays Back for Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Portland, Ore.

A "RELIEF CASE" of the Oregon committee has presented the organization with a check for $100, to cover the cost of aid given him. He asked that his name should not be revealed.

The man, long on the relief rolls, was once a missionary. Lately, he received $400 on a bill which had been owing for more than three years. When he got the "windfall," he immediately figured out how much groceries and other supplies he had received from the family relief unit here. He missed the actual amount by only $3.49.

Fraud Orders Bar U. S. Mail to Firms In Six Countries

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Fraud orders barring use of the mail service to 153 persons and companies in six different countries were issued by the Post Office Department Feb. 23 in its drive on illegal sweepstake ticket sales in the United States.

The order included 86 persons and organizations in Canada, 37 persons and concerns in Havana, Cuba; 16 in Dublin, Irish Free State; 11 in Rome, Italy, and one each in Brussels, Belgium and Luxembourg.

Included among the firms placed on the official blacklist is the Montreal Post Graduate Hospital Trust Fund at Montreal, Quebec; the Gatineau Development Company of Hull, Quebec, and the Boyer Timber Company and the Dresden Plate Company of Hull. Among the firms barred at Rome is the sweepstakes of Tripoli.

Lottery Tickets Seized At Philadelphia by U. S.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25 (AP)—Buried in a cargo of rags, 50,000 books of sweepstake tickets with a sale value of $1,500,000 were seized by U. S. Customs inspectors Feb. 22 aboard a ship recently arrived from France. The tickets, marked to sell for $2.50 each, were taken to the offices of the customs service in the Customs House.

Mexicans Free Aviator Myers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—The State Department is informed that Mexican military authorities at Hermosillo had released Dale Myers, an American aviator arrested at Guaymas last week. Mr. Myers's home is in Tucson, Ariz.

To Sing in Jordan Hall

Two of the Vienna Choir Boys in a Scene From Mozart's "Bastien and Bastienne," Which They Will Present Wednesday Evening. Another Operetta, Schubert's "A Song From Old Vienna," Is on the Program Which They Will Offer Tuesday Evening.

Art Notes

Newly Acquired

The forecourt of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts always contains a miscellany, for irrespective of relatedness, all new acquisitions are given their first display there. The juxtapositions are sometimes trying for they demand that the onlooker readjust himself to varied mediums, to objects of divergent quality, to works which express different cultures. Such a display is a test of one's adaptability and of the catholicity of one's taste.

Currently there is an assemblage of pictures—an ivory carving, some ship models, a medieval chasuble, a pair of Louis XV chairs. The smallest picture is of largest import, a medieval French painting of the "Madonna and Child" done in Southern France when traces of the Byzantine were imprinted by Italians like Simone Martini. This minute portrait has the enamel-like surface, the clear color and definite design which make of the Byzantine product something bright, majestic and dignified. Consideration of size vanishes.

Different in every way, in method, approach, and realization, is a pastel of a "Danseuse" by Edgar Degas, Frenchman of a later era. In comparison with the earlier work it is true to life, has an immediacy, evokes a presence of which we are aware. The early work is silent and remote, the later vibrant and close by. This is an exceptional Degas drawing; it combines all colors to contrive a white, applies the pencil to achieve a dense, filmy costume.

Other pictures are an oil by the redoubtable Louis Eilshemius, a romantic view of the Adirondacks, in which a few strokes count, and what is not said is intended to increase the eloquence of the picture; and "Pigeons," by John Sloan, which displays the endless interest big city life holds for this commentator in paint. The manner is less important than the matter. Large strokes, stark contrasts, determined presentation of ideas demonstrate good illustrative talent.

The vestment, the chairs, the ivory add appreciably to the interest of the exhibition.

D. A.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days, 9 to 4:30, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: Contemporary Japanese prints lent by Mrs. Wilmont R. Evans. Recent accessions to the departments of paintings and prints; prints by Daumier, Dürer, Rembrandt, Shannon and Zorn.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, free guidance at 11. Admission 25 cents; music at 2:45. On Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum (Cambridge)—Open week days, 9 to 5, admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. English water colors; Chinese folk design in textiles. Through Feb. 28.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain—Open week days and holidays from 9 to 5. Sundays from 1:30 to 5. Admission free. Exhibitions include a North-American beaver in the small mammal group; bird, sea life, and mineral displays; Mexico and other foreign countries, including a large exhibition of dolls from all over the world.

Boston Art Club—Contemporary exhibition, open through March 9.

Doll and Richards—First showing of water colors by Steven Dohanos. Through March 9. Also water colors by Henry Holt. Through March 2.

Goodman-Walker Gallery—Exhibition of sculpture and old master drawing reproductions by Arnold Geissbuhler.

Holman's Print Shop—Etchings by Margaret H. Wright; also early photographs of Bostoniana. Through Feb. 28.

Copley Society—Paintings by Jean Nutting Oliver. Through March 8.

J. F. Olsson & Co., Cambridge—Etchings by Sears Gallagher, Carl Wingate, Philip Plaistridge. Through Feb. 28.

Children's Art Center—Water colors by John Lavelle. Through Feb. 26.

Grace Horne Galleries—Paintings by Anthony Thieme. Through March 2.

Fred Olsson's Gallery, Cambridge—Harvard etchings by Owen Selwyn.

Twentieth Century Club—Exhibition by New England Society of Contemporary Art.

Guild of Boston Artists—Landscapes and marines by members of the Guild. Through March 2.

Vose Galleries—Forty-sixth annual exhibition by the Boston Society of Water Color Painters.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Nineteenth century paintings in all varieties.

Foster Brothers—Aquatones by Evelyn Marx. Through March 3.

[Art Exhibitions are listed in the Monitor each Monday.]

Music

Morning Varieties

Unpropitious weather may have diminished the size of the audience at the third of the Morning Varieties in Symphony Hall on Saturday, but it failed to diminish the enthusiasm. Especially did the performance of Mr. Sanromá please his auditors, although it is a question whether the full significance of the Gershwin "Rhapsody in Blue" was entirely comprehended by the more youthful listeners. Under the baton of Arthur Fiedler, a group of musicians from the Boston Symphony Orchestra played Skilton's "Cheyenne Indian War Dance," the "William Tell" Overture by Rossini, three "Insect Pieces" by Paul White (which by popular acclaim had to be repeated) and "Flight of the Bumble Bee" by Rimsky-Korsakov. There were also the "Toy" Symphony by Haydn and the Pizzicato Polka by Strauss.

The tricks of George, the Magician, were amusing and mystifying, for the most part, but his performance would have been more effective with rather less banal chatter and decidedly more effective without the pistol shots. Young John felt cheated because there were no "magic words" and no "magic wand."

The program was too long—perhaps the Rossini overture would not have been missed—but everyone seemed to have a good time, and that is what the Morning Varieties are for, anyway.

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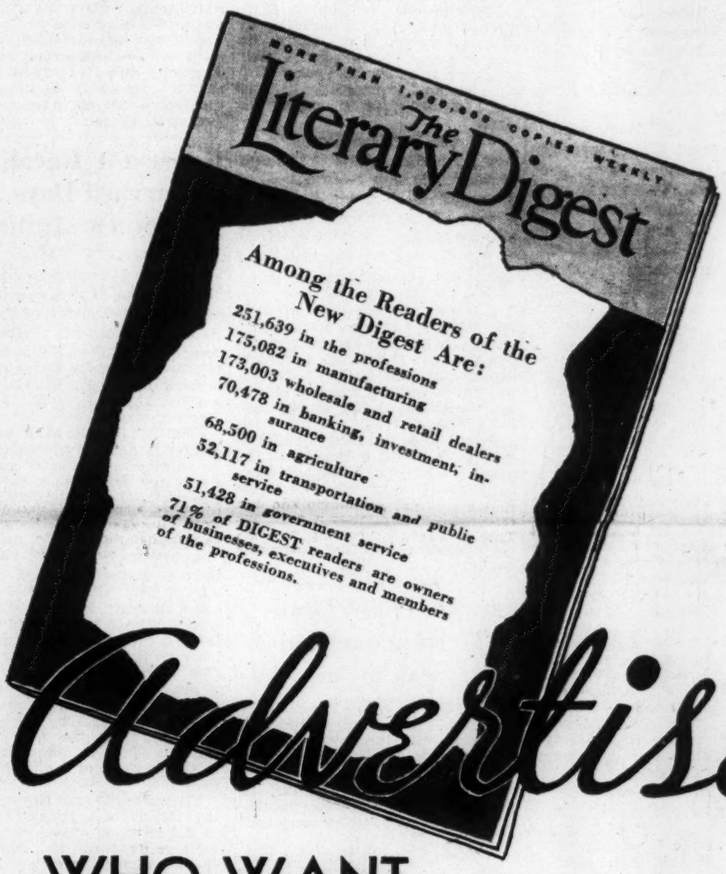
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80.9 per cent. of DIGEST families are owners of one or more cars.

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20.4 per cent. not now owning a car will buy their first car in 1935.

This means that one out of every three families will buy a new car in 1935.

292,866 motor cars will be purchased this year by DIGEST families and they will spend for these cars a total of $205,006,200.

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Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST . . . because they are active, independent thinkers . . . are, as a rule, active, independent workers, at better than average income. They are usually the leaders in their communities. Unbiased nationwide surveys of magazine readership have repeatedly revealed THE DIGEST at the top of the large circulation magazines in the factors that indicate *quality* of circulation. Occupational analysis (see above) confirms these surveys.

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Advertising for Remington Rand in THE DIGEST has made sales at an advertising cost as low as 6½ per cent. Frank E. Davis Company, who for ten years have not found a publication in which they could advertise profitably more frequently than three times a year, were able to run eight advertisements in THE DIGEST in 1934. Conoco Travel Bureau credits THE DIGEST with the lowest inquiry cost of any of the national weeklies.

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MORE THAN A MILLION COPIES WEEKLY

Will There Be Enough Oil To Last the Next 10 Years? No Cause Seen to Worry

(Continued from Page 1)

plies are being exhausted and oil is imported in increasing amounts."

Immediately the price of oil reached a new all-time peak of more than $3 a barrel, but dropped sharply back to near normalcy during the next three years as new wells and new fields were opened up and the scare subsided.

In 1919, Dr. Ralph Arnold, now consulting petroleum engineer, United States Bureau of Mines, agreed with Dr. White's estimate. He has since revised his views to place the figure at around 40,000,000,000 barrels "of which we have taken a little more than 50 per cent. At the present rate now being developed by drilling, full development might be reached in 30 years, after which would begin a long period of post-development lasting 113 years to practical exhaustion.

Gushers Skim Cream Only

"Of the 40,000,000,000 barrels estimated ultimate production, 11,000,000,000 has been produced (to 1929); 13,000,000,000 barrels will be produced during average years of future production to 1959 and 15,000,000,000 barrels during post development from 1959 to 2072 inclusive."

Petroleum engineers estimate that for every barrel of oil taken from the ground, three barrels are left behind which can be taken out by mining when this method of obtaining oil is necessary. At the present time it is easier and cheaper to drill wells.

In addition to the oil wells, Mr. Ickes asserts in a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post:

"It is a favorite trick of those within the oil industry who may be seeking to confound the public, to indulge in fantastic estimates of the total content of the national oil tank. In a large part they base their estimates on oil which might be obtained by the expensive process of mining oil sands, shales and coals and squeezing the oil out of them."

Cheap Oil From Shales

The first survey of the possibility of obtaining oil from coal and shales was begun in 1919. Government investigations carried on by the bureau of mines in Colorado and Utah estimated the oil content of shales and coal. Their experiments over a period of eight years revealed surprising results as to the comparative cost of extracting this oil in view of the present method of drilling wells.

The oil shales in western Colorado and eastern Utah appear to dwarf all known underground sources. They extend over thousands of square miles and Government engineers developed methods of treatment whereby oil can be produced at the extremely low cost of 50 to 75 cents a barrel.

Tar Sands Full of Oil

Compared with the present price of $1 a barrel at the well for crude oil, this figure isn't too high to compete at present. Similar deposits in Scotland have been mined for several years and produce approximately 1,200,000 barrels annually for local consumption. A steady output from these Rocky Mountain shales could be secured should the need arise. The Federal Oil Conservation Board in its recent report to the President estimated that 92,000,000,000 barrels are available from this source.

Athabasca tar sands covering a large portion of Alberta Province, Canada, as well as sections of the United States, present still another source of oil. Engineers have been working with this source for several years and to date the smallest known cost of extracting a barrel of oil is $1.50. It is still to be proved that this cost can be lowered, but there is always the possibility that it might be done cheaper should the need arise. Geologists estimate there are 3,000,000,000,000 barrels posssible of extraction from tar sands.

Still another view of the situation is gained by considering petroleum along with other forms of "bottled" energy. Not long ago the oil industry could be considered an industry unto itself, but no more. Chemists can now treat coal in a by-product plant so as to obtain all the coke needed in the United States, and at the same time 100,000,000,000 barrels of motor fuel.

The process is one of hydrogenation in which coal is subjected to intense heat and high pressure while adding hydrogren over a catalizer. The result is gasoline or any grade of oil desired. At present there are two plants in the United States, each capable of turning out 5000 barrels daily at a price which will compete in the market with gasoline from crude oil.

Jostled From High Position

From its position as the only source of fuel for motorcars, petroleum has fallen to just another source of energy which in the future will have to compete with all others for its place in commerce. The question will be, which source can deliver, cheapest, the best fuel for the use desired?

Usually Pennsylvania is considered to be the coal capital of the union, but when figures for its reserves in millions of tons are compared with the untouched resources of the west, Pensylvania comes far down the list. The Keystone State is surpassed in potential coal supplies by nine other states, including Colorado, Montana, North Dakota and Wyoming.

How Reserves Stock Up

But taking into consideration all known fuel supplies and adding together the most optimistic "guestimations" one gets a definite figure for the length of time these supplies will last when translated into oil supplies.

There is the 20,000,000,000 barrels estimated still to be obtained in present oil fields; 92,000,000,000 barrels estimated in western shales; 3,000,000,000,000 barrels estimated lying in tar sands, and 600,000,000,000 barrels estimated as obtained from coal and lignite sources. While the total of 3,712,000,000,000 constitutes a stupendous tankful, yet assuming that our present consumption of oil continues around 1,000,000,000 barrels annually, it is conceivable that all supplies will run out in America by the year 5674 A. D. or 3712 years from now.

However, geologists and petroleum engineers see no need for alarm. They point to the fact that human ingenuity has risen in the past to solve many of the problems that perplexed past generations, and they feel the same ability can be expected of future generations.

Social Reform Group Formed by Educators

(Continued from Page 1)

profits on the part of American munition manufacturers.

"We do hereby commend the patriotism and public service of the United States Senate in sponsoring and furthering the work of the Nye commission and we do earnestly petition that the investigation shall continue until every greedy and unpatriotic interest is revealed. To this end we appeal to the Senate Committee to include within its scope of its work not only an investigation of the sale and manufacture of the munitions of war, but also of the propaganda in newspapers, schools, motion pictures and radio carried forward to increase the fear of war and promote the sale of munitions.

"We respectfully request the committee to investigate any relationship which may exist between the Hearst newspaper, industrial and financial interests and the spurious anti-Red campaign now current in the Hearst press and creating high emotional tensions based on falsehood and distortion and threatening to result in strained international relations and even war."

Role of Educators

The right of educators to free speech was defended by Dr. Beard, by Heywood Broun of New York City, president of the Newspaper Guild, who challenged radio executives, newspaper men and educators to examine the materials with which wars are made, and by Dr. Louis M. Hacker of New York City, associate editor of the Social Science Encyclopedia and joint author of a history of the United States.

Dr. Hacker said, in part:

"And what shall be our roles as social scientists and educators? An educational program in the social sciences must be based upon the following broad generalizations:

"1. That our present economic system has lost the dynamics of fruitful growth. A system established on private accumulation must mean growing misery for the great mass of the population, since the opportunities for capitalist expansion and therefore the investment of savings have been exhausted.

Cannot Stand Still

"2. That our present system cannot stand still, it will either go forward to something better or it will decline into something worse. Capitalism today is destroying its own skills and by doing so is depriving us of the possibilities of attaining that life of abundance which the introduction of the machine held out as a hope.

"3. That Fascism is the last desperate stand of capitalism, and that by its anti-intellectual, anti-international position it must force the world into another imperialist war or permit all the great benefits of the period of capitalism's fruitful growth—technology and mass production—to be lost. Just as Rome in the west collapsed, so can our modern world, if increasingly larger parts of its population leave the sphere of social production and find refuge in a self-sufficiency economy. This is already occurring in Germany today, and its land program is feudalism pure and simple.

Lessons of the Past

"4. And finally that a progressive change from a lower to a higher system of production must be the lesson drawn from the study of the American past.

"If the achievements of the founders of the American republic and of the leaders of the Civil War have any meaning for us it can be only this: That by emulating their courage, strengthening ourselves with their fearlessness, arming ourselves with their consciousness of right, we, too, can march on into the future and leave to our children a glorious heritage. If we do not, our past will die, and their future never will be born."

New Society Pictured

A new world is within the reach of America, Dr. Charles E. Merriam of the University of Chicago said at the general session of the convention this morning. "Only our own attitudes and our social and political management stand between us and its realization," he said, adding:

"I anticipate fundamental changes in the scientific, technological, political and industrial order, changes that will alter many of the present day and historic social patterns. The mold in which the modern state was cast is broken or is breaking. But the way is open for America to reconstruct a finer type of life, if we can pioneer our way through, over and around difficulties as nobly as did our fathers."

Dr. Beard was also a speaker at the main session of the convention this morning, declaring that: "The only position to the educational leader who is not indifferent and defeatist in thought and spirit" is, "to give to pupils a picture of contemporary society and its trends as realistic and accurate as knowledge can make it."

Unhampered Teaching

J. Herbert Kelly, secretary of the Pennsylvania State Education Association of Harrisburg, Penna., told the National Council of Education that the National Education Association should carry in its budget a substantial sum "to protect teachers and professors of sound judgment in their right to teach sound doctrines unhampered" against "employers who abridge academic freedom by seeking to determine the brand of economic and social principles taught."

Dr. Henry Lester Smith, president of the N. E. A., and dean of the school of education, Indiana University, reminded the council that a committee on reorganization has been appointed to study the workings of the organization, and said that it "is within its rights in working vigorously for adequate compensation, tenure, and working conditions of its members."

Militant Leadership

John L. Childs of Teachers College, Columbia University, also speaking to the council, called upon the association "to give militant national leadership to the forces of education which are seeking to let the light of intelligence shine upon our problem today," saying that, "unless isolated teachers and administrators are supported in their posts by a powerful national professional organization there is real danger that they will be intimidated by pressure groups seeking selfish aims."

He asserted that "powerful property groups" are seeking to mislead the American people as the the real nature of the issues and to call for "continuance of a system that denies economic liberty to the many." He continued:

"Of special concern to the educators is the fact that already 14 states have passed laws demanding that the teachers take loyalty oaths and a number of other State Legislatures have similar bills now before them. He would be unrealistic who did not see behind these loyalty laws a concern for something other than the maintenance of our historic freedom of speech, press, and assembly."

Right of Investigation

A rallying call to defense of the educators' rights to conduct social inquiry was uttered by Dr. G. Bromley Oxnam, president of De Paux University, Greencastle, Ind., in the vesper address in which he said:

"Our schools are apt to face serious attack, by sinister interests who profess to hate Fascism and Communism, but whose methods create the conditions that destroy faith in democracy and cause unthinking men to turn to other proposals.

"I refer to the menacing organization of minority groups who mobilize self-interest, create their lobbies, bludgeon representatives through threats of reprisal, and thus turn institutions dedicated to the common good into the service of special privilege.

"To cover their activities they launch attack upon opponents, seek to stifle free discussion, poison the sources of information at their source, strive to dub opposition by some label carrying emotional content, and leading the unthinking to believe it unpatriotic."

Curriculum Trends

Dr. Charles H. Judd, of the University of Chicago, carried the question to a forum discussion in curriculum trends and controversies in which he declared:

"There are at least five major difficulties which stand in the way of introducing socio-economic materials into the curriculum of the public schools. First, leaders in American communities, such as representatives of big business and organized labor, do not want the schools to give instruction in the social studies.

"Second, the specialists in the social sciences are either unable or unwilling to present their materials in a form which can be used to cultivate general popular understandings of the social sciences. Furthermore, the specialists cannot agree on what should be taught in the public schools.

"Third, teachers in the public schools are for the most part unequipped with an understanding of social problems.

"Fourth, the traditional school curriculum does not permit of the introducing of new subjects at an early stage. Consequently, many pupils are deprived of the opportunity of studying social problems because they leave the education system before reaching the higher grades.

"Fifth, educators are absorbed in debating about the methods which should be adopted in teaching the social studies and do not devote themselves, as they should, to the preparation of materials which can be used in schools in order to determine by trial what phases of the social studies are interesting to pupils and within the range of their understanding."

Ocean to Ocean in 10h, 22m

Wide World

Leland Andrews Emerging From His Plane at Washington

Aviator Is Handing a Box of Flowers to Mrs. C. R. Smith, Wife of the President of the American Airlines, Which Was Sent by Mrs. Frank Shaw, Wife of the Mayor of Los Angeles, to Mrs. Roosevelt.

Flight of Andrews Across Continent Sets Fresh Record

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—The transcontinental dash of Leland S. Andrews last Thursday in an American Airlines transport plane, in which he traveled the 2457 miles between Los Angeles and New York in 11 hours, 34 minutes and 16 seconds, was officially accepted today by the National Aeronautical Association as a new record.

In a statement the association said his average speed was 212.339 miles per hour.

"In addition to bettering by nearly 25 minutes the best previous continental record for transports set Jan. 14 by Maj. James H. Doolittle," the statement added, "Pilot Andrews was credited with a new nonstop speed record regardless of type of plane between Los Angeles and Washington.

"Andrews' time from Los Angeles to Washington, where he landed before proceeding on to New York, was 10 hours, 22 minutes and 54 seconds. This gave him an average speed for the 2301 miles distance of 221.641 miles per hour."

Princeton Takes Routine Off High-Stand Students

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 25 (AP)—There will be no more classes, lectures or written assignments for 31 of the more brilliant senior students at Princeton University.

Having "clearly demonstrated their ability and the seriousness of their intellectual interest," these students Feb. 20 were freed from campus routine for the rest of the year by Dean Robert K. Root of the university faculty.

"To such students we are in effect saying: Here are at your service all the facilities of a university—its libraries and laboratories and museums, its lectures and conferences, the scholars who make up its faculty," Dean Root declared.

"We shall watch with keen interest the use they make of the privilege."

Mexico Likened To Russia By Roman Catholics

Meeting at Philadelphia Protests Restraints Placed on Church

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25 (AP)—Denunciation of the Mexican Government came from dignitaries and laity of the Roman Catholic Church yesterday at a meeting called to protest alleged religious persecution in Mexico.

More than 15,000 persons from the Philadelphia Archdiocese, assembled in the Municipal Auditorium and in overflow meetings outside, heard addresses by Cardinal Dougherty, Bishop Gerald P. O'Hara and United States Representative Clare G. Fenerty. They charged that "Red Russia" is "behind all the persecution in Mexico."

Cardinal Dougherty declared that "at our southern borders there is a conflagration, which sooner or later will spread into this country, unless adequate measures be taken to safeguard ourselves against Communism and its agents."

Agents from Russia, the prelate said, are "promoting the Soviet plan of uprooting religion, morality, respect for legitimate authority. . . . These Russian agents boast that within five years they will have cleaned up the mess of religion in Mexico, and that then they will pass into the United States to continue their work."

He charged that the Russian Government so far has spent $18,000,000 in "its Mexican propaganda."

Bishop O'Hara asserted that it was "not the purpose of this assembly to call upon our Government to intervene in the affairs of a sovereign state," but was in defense of religious freedom.

Representative Fenerty outlined briefly the history of the Roman Catholic Church in Mexico and detailed the alleged persecutions suffered by its members today.

Moon Fetches Earth By Degrees Around To Month-Long Day

PASADENA, Calif., Feb. 25 (AP)—The moon is gradually but surely applying brakes to the earth's spin. The gravitational pull of the earth keeps one side of the moon turned toward it. The pull of the moon is slowing the earth's rotation on its axis, and one of these days it will keep one side turned toward the moon.

When that time comes, the earth's day will be 47 times as long as it is now, astronomers calculate. The month is also lengthening, but more slowly; and eventually the month and the day will be identical.

Dr. Seth B. Nicholson of Mount Wilson Observatory discusses the matter in a leaflet of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific. Further regarding the influence of the moon on the earth, he presented a table showing the range of the tides. This, he notes, runs from 1.5 feet at Honolulu to 29.6 at Anchorage, Alaska, and to 32.5 at Magellan Strait.

Servel, Inc., Reports Loss

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP)—Servel, Inc., and subsidiaries report a loss of $215,202, after bond interest and other charges for the quarter ended Jan. 31. This compares with a loss of $402,855 for the corresponding quarter in the 1934 fiscal year.

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Honest and stimulating articles on national and international affairs, new scientific discoveries, personal confessions of religious and social perplexities, important industrial questions—there is no limit to the variety of material you will find discussed in the handsome pages of the country's only magazine of controversy, while each issue contains distinguished short stories and poetry.

Try The FORUM for six months at this special introductory rate and see what it does for your mind and spirits.

Below are a few articles you will enjoy:

Power and the New Deal
Arthur E. Morgan, Director of the TVA, and Elon Huntington Hooker, electrochemical engineer, state their opposed viewpoints.

The Preparation for Life
Mary M. Colum gives another of her sound discussions of literary subjects, this time on the field of education.

Sweatshops—Model 1935
Rose C. Feld explains how American manufacturers can pay "homeworkers" 3c an hour—and get away with it.

I'd Rather Be a Spinster
And this anonymous writer evidently means it!

Taxing the Citizen's Income
P. W. Wilson examines the question of whether we in America have much to gain from patterning our schedules after Great Britain.

A short story by Peter Fleming (who wrote *Brazilian Adventure*), poetry by Margaret Fishback and Robert P. Tristram Coffin, and eight other readable and timely articles. You will get six such issues of The FORUM.

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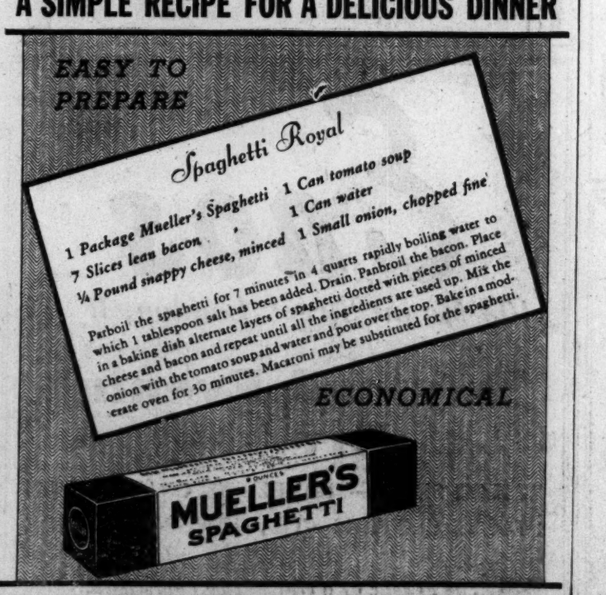
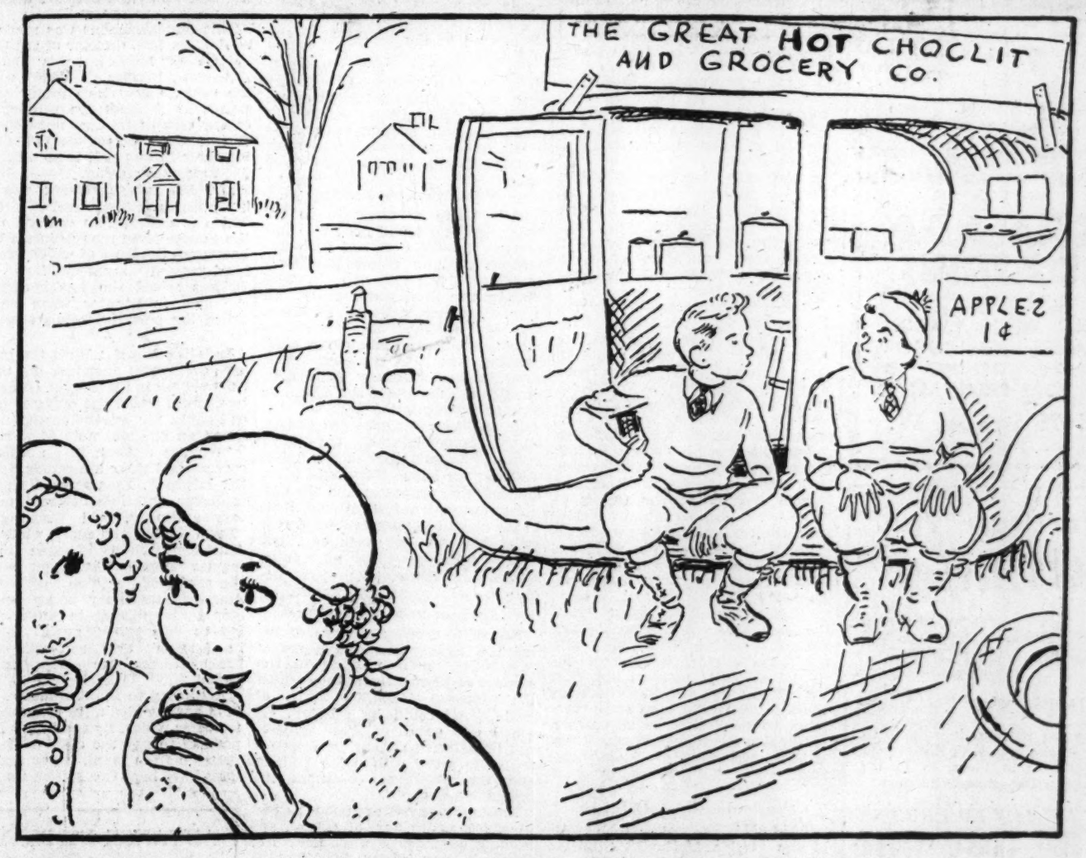

EASY TO PREPARE
Spaghetti Royal
1 Package Mueller's Spaghetti
7 Slices lean bacon
¼ Pound snappy cheese, minced
1 Can tomato soup
1 Can water
1 Small onion, chopped fine
Parboil the spaghetti for 7 minutes in 4 quarts rapidly boiling water to which 1 tablespoon salt has been added. Drain. Panbroil the bacon. Place in a baking dish alternate layers of spaghetti dotted with pieces of minced cheese and bacon and repeat until all the ingredients are used up. Mix the onion with the tomato soup and water and pour over the top. Bake in a moderate oven for 30 minutes. Macaroni may be substituted for the spaghetti.
ECONOMICAL
MUELLER'S SPAGHETTI

AS A CHANGE FROM POTATOES



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Work on Gibraltar Tunnel Starts 1936

France and Spain Deeply Interested in Its Construction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID — Spain's traditional "mañana"—equivalent to sometime or other—has now been definitely pinned down to a provisional date in regard to the boring of a tunnel under the Straits of Gibraltar, mooted years ago and at last actually scheduled to begin in 1936.

The question has been under investigation by a special Research Commission since 1927. The commission has spent to date no less than $400,000 mainly on soundings and borings to ascertain the nature of the strata below the sea. It has come to the conclusion that a tunnel is certainly practicable if the right route is chosen. The report it has prepared on the subject has been submitted to the Government which in turn has got into touch with foreign engineering firms to see whether they confirm the favorable report of the commission.

Depths Investigated

The first route examined was across the narrowest part of the Straits from Algeciras to the coast of Morocco. Though the distance at this point is only nine miles, it was found that the sea here reaches a depth of 3000 feet. This the commission regarded as making the Algeciras route impracticable.

Soundings taken by Spanish warships on behalf of Lt.-Col. Jevenois, the author of the project, established the fact that along a route from Tarifa, west of Algeciras, to Altares Point near Tangier, the minimum depth of the sea was only 900 feet, though the distance between these two places is some 20 miles.

Owing to the strong current in the straits, the soundings were of the echo type.

On either side of the straits, shafts have been sunk by the Spanish engineers to ascertain the geological nature of the substrata. A depth of some 1650 feet has been reached and an examination shows that the geological formation on both sides is identical. If, as seems to have been established, the lowest point of the tunnel would not exceed a quarter of a mile below sea-level, the geological conditions offer no difficulty to its construction, it is stated.

Experiments

A large number of tests have been carried out to ascertain the exact nature of the bed of the sea and the danger from infiltration. After a long series of experiments, the Spanish naval authorities can claim to be the first to establish general laws ruling explosions of dynamite under high water pressure. A diving tank which will be able to crawl in caterpillar fashion on the bed of the sea at the rate of a mile or so an hour 1200 feet below sea level is now being built. It will weigh half a ton and carry a powerful searchlight. After an explosion it will be let down with an observer communicating with the ship by telephone, who will explore the bottom and pick up specimens of the rock and sand composing the ocean bed by means of tentacles.

Colonel Jevenois, a Belgian by birth but today a Spanish citizen, is out to convert Spain into the European terminus through which land travel to Africa and Asia must pass.

He considers that the tunnel would cost some $45,000,000 to build and that if work starts in 1936, as he confidently expects, it will be ready in 1940. By then, travelers to Egypt and India, to the Gold Coast by the Trans-Saharan railway and other parts of Central Africa may be able to avail themselves of lines likely to come into being as a consequence of the tunnel. There would be a saving of many days, of weeks in some cases.

Strategically, the tunnel would offer to France advantages of mobility which strike one at first sight. It would place Paris in direct touch with the French colonies in Africa upon which to draw, if necessary, 1,000,000 men at short notice.

Colonel Jevenois plans to construct the tunnel with two large semi-independent galleries and a third for automobile traffic. Trains would be able to travel at an average speed of 40 miles an hour on lines of double gauge to accommodate both Spanish and French or other continental trains. The Spanish railway lines being wider than the French, a special narrow track would then become necessary from the French frontier to the tunnel to make travel possible without change from the carriage that leaves Paris.

The tunnel project is by no means of recent birth. It was discussed with France in 1894 as feasible. Alfonso XIII, however, cold-shouldered the scheme as he feared that, since the railway could not run through Madrid, it would diminish the importance of the city as the center of national life. Now that Spain has growing ambitions of an international kind and entertains hopes of a stronger position in Tangier, the tunnel scheme looms large in the mind of her political leaders.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Two Routes Possible for Tunnel

But Soundings Proved It Cheaper to Take the Course That Went the Longest Way, But Not So Deep.

Students Elect Officers

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Members of the Florida Methodist Students Conference have selected Milburn McLeod, of Southern College to be their president. Other officers elected were: Hudson Burr, University of Florida, vice-president; Miss Bessie Mires, Stetson University, secretary; and Miss Virginia Clayton, Florida State College for Women as treasurer.

Pressure Is Brought On Work Relief Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

came to the Senate favor of the McCarran amendment as a result of the American Federation of Labor lobby. Now with deep interest in the outcome of the "unofficial referendum" public response thus far has been apathetic. The next few days, however, are expected to show a change.

In the lull that has momentarily occurred, congressmen are having a chance to take stock of the entire legislative situation. This reveals that Congress has been in session almost two months with no first-rate law enacted, and little progress made outside of committee.

President Seems Placid

Congressmen have seen this condition occur before. It is not too much to say that most people still expect Congress to do about what the President wants, either now or in the final weeks. There is a general feeling too that Mr. Roosevelt will get most of the things which he wants in the work-relief bill.

The real fight of the President is with his own followers in Congress. Fundamentally it is a question of how far party discipline is to break down in America. Of the 44 votes for the important McCarran prevailing-wage amendment, 21 came from Democrats against their own President, and an additional three Democrats were paired in favor of the amendment.

Party leaders are obviously stirred by this betrayal and apparently are prepared to make something of a fight on the issue, though here—as usually happens in the loose Washington party structure—some sort of a compromise may be worked out.

Vital Measures Pending

The failure of Congress to get anything done would not be so important if there were not such important matters before it. Rarely in history have bills of such vital consequence been pending. Just as a brief list, here are some of them: Old age pensions bill; unemployment insurance; social security bills; banking bill; NRA two-year extension; holding company regulation; drastic amendments to the AAA, and regular appropriation bills.

In addition, struggles are certain on the Wagner labor bill, the Guffey bill making soft coal mines public utilities; the bonus, Townsend, silver and inflation proposals, and the like.

Administration leaders had little to say about the $4880 million works-relief bill over the week end, but they did dangle a list of mouth-watering public-works projects before the politicians of Congress.

Pressure Brought to Bear

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, hastily produced a list of "available" public projects to the amount of $8500 million from which the proposed $4,000,000 worth of made work could be selected. Of course any or all of these projects will be deferred so long as Senators refuse to agree with the President, and the President continues his present strategy.

This pork-barrel argument is one to which politicians, of course, are peculiarly susceptible. It does not make it any easier for Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D), of Wyoming, for instance, or David I. Walsh (D), of Massachusetts, who voted against the President, that work projects in their states are being deferred until they change their attitude.

At the same time, for the mass of the public, the issue of additional expense under the McCarran amendment is being pressed. Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas over the week end estimated that it would add $2340 million to the cost of the bill.

Defense Funds for Navy Rise

Mayors Sound Work-Relief Call

Expert Depicts Inflation Rapids

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—The capital was waiting in some trepidation today for the national verdict on work relief. Widely published pictures of President Roosevelt sleigh-riding convinced Senators that the Chief Executive must be keeping cool, but as much could not be said for all of them, nor could it be said for the vast executive structure ready to swing into action with tangible work-relief projects . . . when, as, and if.

Congress kept merrily on with its advance spending of the money, however, one evidence being a favorably reported House bill of $38 million more expenditure for naval purposes, this time for bases and other marine improvements on the Pacific coast and at Hawaii.

President Roosevelt communicated his first veto message of the session by remote control today, "an act to provide for the investigation, control, and eradication of marine organisms injurious to shell fish in the Atlantic and Gulf states."

The President said that "I cannot get assurance of the probability of permanent eradication or control of these marine pests. Science has not yet discovered the answer."

And that $500,000 was too much money anyway.

⁂

New Naval Spending: Still military expenditures mount. Washington observers are forced constantly to revise upward their tabulations of the national defense spending likely to pass the Seventy-Fourth Congress or be approved by the White House out of relief funds. Today the House Naval Affairs Committee voted to report favorably a bill authorizing spending of $38 millions for improvement of naval shipyards, chiefly on the West Coast, in the Canal Zone, and Hawaii.

Major item is $10 million for construction of a floating drydock at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, capable of servicing the navy's largest craft. Thus the units of the Pacific fleet could be kept on continuous service in mid-Pacific instead of returning to the mainland. Other improvements would be made of bases at Balboa and Coco Solo in the Canal Zone, Pensacola (Fla.) air base, Mare Island, Calif., and Puget Sound, Washington.

Money would largely come from PWA funds, presumably from the $4000 million fund now held up in the Senate.

⁂

Embattling Mayors: The United States Conference of Mayors today promised Washington a mobilization of work-relief supporters "that will make the bonus army look like a Boy Scout parade" if the work-relief bill, held up by the Senate's decision last week, is not passed.

This announcement was made by Paul V. Bettors, director of the Conference of Mayors, in a rousing statement, leaving no doubt where the average American municipality stands as it faces the prospect of taking care of its own unemployed. The average Mayor doesn't fancy his chair in city hall if no more relief funds are coming.

Mr. Bettors's statement was but the opening trumpet call of protest which is expected to descend upon the Senate from many sources back home, not the least of which are the hard-pressed municipalities. Mr. Bettors seized the imagination of the average Senator when he recalled the powerful bonus army.

⁂

Inflation Rapids: With the greatest government spending bill of all time bogged in the Senate, conservative forces seized the opportunity to call again for retrenchment and to sound an ominous note of warning.

"We are drifting in an inflation current and there are rapids below," Dr. Edwin F. Kemmerer, Princeton professor and international monetary authority, told Washington's "Town Hall" audience, while the American Liberty League in its regular Monday statement echoed the professor's opinion that present American monetary policy bears a strong resemblance to those which led to complete financial collapse in Germany and near-collapse in France during the early post-war period.

According to Dr. Kemmerer, England has pursued a far different and far safer policy. By seeking as far as possible to pay the costs of the depression from taxes, heavy tax burdens have kept the British taxpayer aware of the cost of recovery measures. This awareness has acted as a check on extravagance and a barrier against inflation.

But in the United States, he argued, government spending is relatively unfelt by the taxpayer. As a result there is no general realization of the seriousness of limitless spending and borrowing and no real opposition. His remedy was a slash in expenditures plus heavy taxes such as England has where they reach down to incomes as low as $550. Unless this is done the professor fears that nothing can prevent a slide down on the inflation toboggan.

⁂

Eleanor Roosevelt, an Issue: Lines were tightened over the week-end for what promises to be one of the most tense election battles the Daughters of the American Revolution have known for many a year.

For some time it has been known that Mrs. Flora Myers Gillentine of Tennessee would oppose Mrs. William A. Becker of New Jersey, for the office of president-general of the society. Mrs. Becker announced her slate and platform many months ago. Mrs. Gillentine has been waiting quietly to take advantage of the "break."

Many Daughters believed that "break" presented itself a few weeks ago when Mrs. Becker allowed her indorsement to be used on the cover of a book called "The Red Network," which listed Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt as a radical. Mrs. Becker's opponents spread the word that her move had aligned her with the group of Daughters who believe in concentrating against Bolshevism and would injure any prestige the organization might have at the White House. Mrs. Russell William Magna, present president, has attempted to change the emphasis to patriotic education.

Mrs. Gillentine has now leaped to the occasion with a platform opposing "injection of partisan or political issues into the society," and recognizing the "right of every citizen to hold any political belief not contrary to the established form of the Government of the United States." She holds that "The society should not be used for dissemination of propaganda for any outside groups but should confine the distribution of publications to such as have the authorization of the society only."

Elections will be held the third week in April.

British Unemployed Decry Dole Test

(Continued from Page 1)

signed to give protection against illness, old age and unemployment.

2. Direct unemployment relief—the dole—through funds provided by the Government and municipalities.

3. A huge public works program calling for expenditures of up to 12,000 million francs (about $800 million) over a period of six years.

Unemployment in France is much less than that in most other nations, but it weighs heavily because of the high cost of living and the small incomes, even of those working.

Under the dole system an unmarried man or woman draws 7 francs (about 47 cents) a day; a married man 10 francs and a man with a family up to 20 francs, depending on the number of children.

Dictatorial Tide Runs Strong in Japan

The tense political situation within Japan is again manifested by the week-end assassination of Matsutaro Shoriki, publisher of the Yomiuri Shimbun, third largest newspaper in Tokyo.

Mr. Shoriki was attacked by a member of one of the strong-arm patriotic societies which flourish in Japan, because the Yomiuri, by sponsoring the baseball tour which brought Babe Ruth and his colleagues to the Orient, was declared to have committed "a disloyal and frivolous act" at a time when Japan was facing a diplomatic crisis at the London Naval Conference.

The direction of domestic political events in Japan is discussed by Mr. Bisson in the current Foreign Policy Association Report on the Trend Toward Dictatorship in Japan.

Nearly three years have passed since the critical events of May, 1932. In this time the political tension has noticeably relaxed, owing to the extent to which the military-fascist program has been carried through in Manchuria and Japan.

Even more largely, however, the lessened tension is due to improved economic conditions resulting from the trade revival and the advance in industrial production. Japan's total foreign trade for 1934, in terms of the yen, virtually equaled that for the boom year of 1929. In August, 1934, the index of Japanese industrial production, with 1928 as the base, stood at 144. As a result, the profits of many concerns have greatly increased, and unemployment has been somewhat reduced.

On the other hand, the acute agricultural crisis has in no way been relieved. In some respects this crisis is even more serious than it was two or three years ago. Certain aspects of the industrial revival, moreover, raise questions as to its permanence. A large part has been played by the increased production of war materials, which affects relatively few industries.

Big Increase in Debt

Many of the smaller industrial establishments, unaided by monopoly advantages, have never recovered from the slump, despite the growth in foreign trade.

Furthermore, although the bulk of the new loans necessitated by the series of unbalanced budgets has been successfully absorbed, Japan's public debt has reached nearly 10,000 million yen, which places an increasing burden on current revenue. With the mounting military-naval expenditures, it becomes a question how long Japan can continue to avert disastrous inflation.

Although the industrial pick-up has bolstered the Saito and Okada cabinets, the argrarian crisis and the fiscal difficulties are sufficient to bar a return to the pre-crisis period, especially in view of the changes that have occurred in the contending political camps.

Two-Party Trend Reversed

The buffeting to which the parties have been subjected has rendered them suspect in the public mind, thus seriously compromising their authority. In the course of the formation of the Okada Cabinet, the parties were moved about like puppets in a fashion reminiscent of the bureaucratic cabinets before 1925.

The trend toward a strong two-party system manifested in the 'constitutional' period from 1925 to 1931 has been reversed. Both the Sieyukai and Minseito parties have recently tended to split into fractions, as the cohesive force provided by the prospect of a party government has weakened. These factors all militate against a recovery of the prestige and authority formerly enjoyed by the political parties.

At the same time, the army shows no intention of relinquishing the vigorous political role it has played for the past three years. The new elements which the economic crisis pushed forward into leading positions in the army have increasingly strengthened their hold. These extremist leaders control the Society of Reservists and the reactionary societies, which taken together include possibly 750,000 active members.

Strong Support Needed

This potential fascist force, however, has not yet been consolidated into a unified mass movement, owing apparently to the fear of the army leaders that it might get out of hand. Nevertheless, a decisive move might easily originate with the military, around whom the reactionary groups would then rally. Such a step will not be taken by the military unless they are sure of a large measure of support from the bourgeois interests.

Since 1932 the army leaders have drawn close to some of the highest bureaucratic and capitalist circles. Despite these contacts, the decisive weight of capitalist influence has so far continued to be thrown against a complete monopoly of governmental power by the military-Fascist leaders. The series of bureaucratic cabinets initiated in May, 1932, however, may well provide the transitional stage to a dictatorship which would dispense with the parliamentary trappings of Japan's governmental system.

A basic improvement in Japan's economic situation, much more prolonged than now seems possible, would be necessary to overcome the obstacles that stand in the way of a return to stable party government. On the other hand, the next serious internal crisis or international conflict would once more foster all the tendencies toward a 'strong hand in control.' Given the position already occupied by the army leaders, and the connections they have formed with the big financial interests, there would be strong pressure toward the establishment of an outright Fascist regime."

Law Bars Jury Vaudevillians

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 25 (AP)—A law to prohibit murder trial jurors or witnesses from appearing afterward in stage performances for profit has been proposed to the New York Legislature. The bill would make such appearance a misdemeanor. Jurors in the Hauptmann trial in New Jersey were offered vaudeville contracts, Mrs. Bruno Hauptmann, wife of the defendant, who appeared as a witness, also was offered a contract.

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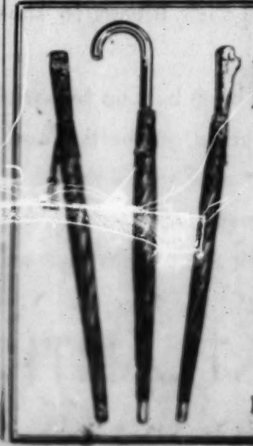
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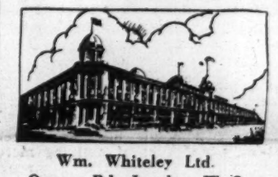
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British Build New Road Where East Meets West

Starting from the depression . . . fighting extended also . . . Indus's border tribes . . . with the modern road- . . . planned through . . . rocky defile between India and Afghanistan, known as the Khyber Pass.

Left: By Dorien Leigh. Right: © E. O. Hoppé

A Lone Frontier Post and a Native Rifleman

Left—Up in the Mountainous Region Adjacent to the Khyber Pass There Are Many Such Afghans, Heavily Armed and on the Lookout for Emergency. Right—A Fort in the Hills.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI — Loud-voiced argument . . . going on toda . beneath the . . . battlements of the British hill . . . of Ali Masjid, in the dark . . . mouths of the Khyber Pass, a . . . -bound defile between Afghan- . . . and India.

The disputants are blue-eyed, . . . -bearded tribesmen—including . . . Zakka Khels and Afridis—in volu- . . . ous . . . presents, some blue, some . . . . They have loaded rifles in . . . a big sheath knives sus- . . . from their belts, but many . . . hearty laugh rings out. The sub- . . . of . . . discussion is news from the . . . bazaars of Peshawar—the big In- . . . city embowered in green . . . orchards dimly visible in the plain . . . to the east from the battlements above. The news is that the Sir- . . . kar (British Government) is going . . . to build a road from Ali Masjid to . . . Bagh (the garden), chief walled . . . stronghold of the turbulent no- . . . man's land that lies between the territories of King George of Eng- . . . land and those of Amir Mohamed Zahir Shah, the young ruler of Afghanistan.

Two Purposes

The building of the road is for two separate purposes. One purpose is to provide well-paid work for the tribesmen, thereby relieving distress that has become widespread among them owing to recent poor harvests and general trade depression. The other purpose is to open up a desolate and hitherto inaccessible region, among the bare precipices and gorges surrounding the snow-crested peaks of the 15,000 feet high Safed Koh (White Mountain range). The tribesmen approve cordially of the one, but are most distrustful of the other.

This region is one of the wildest in the world. It consists of thousands of square miles of rocks so devoid of vegetation that Indians call it the land of "stones and strife."

This is the land immortalized by Rudyard Kipling in his stirring "Ballad of the East and West," which he described thus: "There is rock to the left, and rock to the right, and low lean thorn between."

The inhabitants are turbulent tribesmen, who have successfully maintained their independence from the remotest periods of history.

Paid for Protection

Twenty-two centuries ago when Alexander the Great of Macedon led an army of ancient Greeks into India, he was harassed in traversing the northern limits of this inhospitable region. Since then the tribesmen have taken toll indifferently of caravans and of armies—whether Moghul, Sikh or British—that have crossed their boundaries.

The traditional British method of dealing with them has been to pay them subsidies to "protect" the border and the trade routes. Such subsidies have been withdrawn and punitive operations substituted whenever—and the occasions have been of frequent occurrence—highway robbery in the passes and raiding into British territory have recurred.

To this policy has more lately been added that of building motor roads and railway tracks through the mountains, thereby reducing the shelter which the region offers to fugitives from the justice of the more settled countries on both sides.

The road from Ali Masjid to Bagh is to be one of these beneficent undertakings. The tribal chiefs have been hesitating whether to give it their blessing. But already their followers are applying at Ali Masjid for pickaxes and spades to enable them to get to work.

Hitler Demands Full Equality Before Any New Pact Is Signed

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Feb. 25—Germany will not sign any pact unless granted equality rights, Chancellor Adolf Hitler declared at Munich last night, referring to the forthcoming negotiations with Great Britain and other powers.

Herr Hitler added that Germany expects an unequivocal answer to its last note. If this were in the affirmative, it would mean peace, if in the negative, then it would be a denial of Germany's honor. Germany wanted to live on terms of honor with its neighbors, but none should take away its honor except by force. Whatever he signed, Herr Hitler continued, Germany would adhere to blindly and faithfully. Germany is united in its striving for peace and is not a danger to other nations, he declared.

At Anniversary

Herr Hitler's speech was made at a celebration commemorating the fifteenth anniversary of the establishment of the National Socialist Party and the fifth anniversary of the death of Horst Wessel, whom National Socialists consider a martyr to their revolution.

Two thousand senior party leaders assembled in the Hofbrau at Munich to take anew their oath of allegiance to Chancellor Hitler. In Berlin and throughout Germany other National Socialist leaders assembled at the same hour, hearing the Munich ceremony transmitted by radio.

Rudolf Hess administered the oath: "I swear absolute fidelity to Adolf Hitler and unconditional obedience to him and to the leaders designated by him."

In his preliminary speech Herr Hess emphasized the seriousness of the occasion, declaring that whoever broke the oath will be cast out of the national community. "Woe to him who takes the oath and breaks it," Herr Hess concluded.

Program Unchanged

The party's 25-point program, which Herr Hitler publicly announced 15 years ago, today stands unchanged, declared Adolf Wagner, Bavarian Minister of State, in opening yesterday's Munich meeting. Not a word has been taken from nor added to them and they will remain unchanged for the future, he went on, since their final sentence declares that leaders of the National Socialist Party are ready to sacrifice their lives for carrying through the points of this political and philosophical program.

The program demands, among other things, union of all Germans on the basis of self-determination, colonies for Germany's surplus population, that no Jew can be a German citizen and therefore cannot vote, abolition of the thralldom of interest, National Socialization of all businesses which are in the form of trusts, profit-sharing in wholesale trade, land reform, replacement of Roman by German law and abolition of a paid army and formation of a national army.

Cuban School Strike Results in Violence

HAVANA, Feb. 25 (AP)—Troops today patrolled the streets of Camaguey, focal point of Cuba's anti-government school strike after a bombing resulted in the death of a woman and injuries to three other persons.

The explosion occurred yesterday near the Provincial Palace. Among the injured was a child. An earlier bombing wrecked the front of the Governor's residence.

Workers in a cigaret factory in Havana left their benches in sympathy with the students and teachers. It was the first outside support of the strikers in their campaign to form a general walkout to force the resignation of the Government of President Mendieta.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

For Sunday, March 3

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WNAC, 1230kc.

Eastern States

New York

Brooklyn—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; W9XAA, 49.34m.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc.

Missouri

St. Louis—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., KMOX, 1090kc.

Ohio

Cincinnati—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WKRC, 550kc.

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAY, 610kc.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Oregon

Portland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KEX, 1180kc.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KJR, 970kc.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

[A Monday Feature]

Peace Prospects Improve as Italy Dispatches Troops

Ethiopia Agrees to Neutral Zone Crossed Only by Nomad Tribesmen

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, Feb. 25—About 12,000 men and vast quantities of supplies of all sorts are on their way to the Italian East African colonies. Before the end of March approximately 35,000 men are scheduled to reinforce troops in Eritrea and Somaliland.

The news from Addis Abeba indicates that Emperor Haile Selassie now seems disposed to agree with Italian demands for a neutral zone along the frontier between Italian Somaliland and Ethiopia. Italy, in turn, has yielded on the point of permitting the neutral zone to be crossed by nomad Ethiopian tribes.

The neutral zone was suggested by Italy partly as a temporary measure to reduce the danger of armed conflict, pending the result of negotiations between Rome and Addis Abeba. Italy wishes to solve once and for all the problem of its relations with Ethiopia, and is demanding not only satisfaction for past outrages, but also effective steps to discipline all frontier chieftains. Over all there looms the possibility of a wider measure of commercial penetration by Italy in Ethiopia.

It is foreseen that the negotiations will be long and difficult. Italy, however, feels that prospects for a successful, peaceful termination have been increased by the dispatch of reinforcements to East Africa.

Meanwhile it is understood the British are much concerned over the dispute. The British Ambassador here, it is reliably stated, has reminded the Italian Government of its obligations under the 1906 treaty to uphold the territorial status quo in Ethiopia and to consult with Britain and France if there is any threat to Ethiopia's independence.

Paraguay Resigns Its League Seat

(Continued from Page 1)

termined to fight the war to the last ditch, regardless of what the League says or does.

Reports reaching the Paraguayan capital from the front lines said Paraguayan troops were dominating the entire Villa Montes sector. It was claimed a raid intercepting a trail leading to one of the principal Bolivian outposts of Villa Montes left the Bolivians with little except a network of defenses in the main fortress itself.

This network extends for several miles in a semicircle from the north to the Pilcomayo River, and this showed signs of being able to hold out indefinitely.

Geneva's position may be complicated by the unwillingness of some Latin-American states to permit sanctions against Paraguay, although Bolivia certainly will demand them.

The League's position concerning further punitive measures was further complicated by the fact that the United States and Brazil, the two nations with major influence on the belligerents, are not members of the League but still must be consulted in any peace plan if it is to have any hope of effectiveness.

Thoroughly irked by the League, Paraguay, it was understood, would welcome a new peace effort by American nations.

If the League persists in the effort of European nations to apply sanctions, it probably not only would encounter opposition from several Latin-American states, but would place Argentina in an embarrassing position. Sentiment here is pro-Paraguayan partly because Paraguayan trade is almost entirely with Argentina, and Argentina has large investments in Paraguay.

Associated Gas & Electric

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—There were 254,965 holders of registered securities in the Associated Gas & Electric System on Jan. 1, according to a statement just released. This is 993 more than a year ago and 181 more than the highest number previously recorded, which was reported on Jan. 1, 1933. Holders of registered and coupon securities combined, excluding duplications, exceeded 300,000.

'Personal Advice' Vibrates Over British Ether Waves

Official Broadcasting Corporation Explains Complicated Workings of Social Laws to Inquirers On Wide Range of Subjects

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Personal advice by radio, now being introduced in Britain, is giving the state-controlled British Broadcasting Corporation a new and powerful foothold in the lives of the public.

Of course it does not yet give advice on every conceivable subject; that would overtax its resources. But advice is given on the public social services and on the way in which the individual can be helped by them.

As Mr. Richard Clements, who has been called in to assist the B. B. C. in this task, said at the first "Question Time," social legislation has become enormously complicated in the last 30 years. Problems of health insurance, unemployment insurance, old-age pensions—things which the state has provided only since the beginning of the present century—have a very real and direct bearing on the lives of the millions of workers for whose benefit these services have been devised.

Untangling the Rules

But very few of those millions understand the rules and regulations by which their rights and duties are governed. Most people, of course, carry on quite normally, paying their weekly contributions to these various forms of insurance and occasionally, when the need comes, drawing benefit.

But among the insured adult workers, totaling about a third of the population, there is a considerable number of border line cases, people who are not sure what aid they are entitled to nor where they can get it. Those are the folk to whom the B. B. C. is giving a service of information which will enable them to get the best out of the laws that already exist to help them.

Listeners are encouraged to write in and state their cases. In the first 2½ weeks of the scheme, 2000 letters arrived, every one containing a problem of real importance to the individual writer. They are being answered individually, too, because no two cases are alike in detail. Only a part of them deal with unemployment assistance, for hundreds of people have taken the B. B. C. at its word, as it was intended they should, and have asked questions on all sorts of allied subjects.

What can I do when a firm from which we bought some furniture on the hire-purchase system wants to take the bed away because my husband has fallen out of work and we are in arrears with the installments?"

Diversity of Questions

"Where can I be trained as a motor transport driver? I want to change to an occpation that holds more promise of employment than the job I have lost," is another.

There are some problems which can better be solved by personal interview than by radio or letter, and in such cases the inquirer is furnished with an introduction to one of numerous voluntary agencies. Their willing co-operation is said to be contributing greatly to the service rendered by the B. B. C.

One thing is noticeable about these letters. Except for a negligibly small minority, they are genuine appeals for information. There is little of complaint or bitterness or begging.

On the other hand there is a very real appreciation expressed by the writers of the effort made by the B. B. C. They feel they have a friend to talk and write to them in a kindly human fashion about their difficulties and explain how they can be met.

This feeling goes a long way to take the sting of loneliness and despair out of the lives of some of them and make them realize not only that the community of which they are part has made certain provisions for their welfare, but that there are people ready and anxious to aid them in improving their circumstances.

So the helping voice is reaching into every home by means of one of the greatest of modern inventions.

Missent Bolivian Cash Forwarded to London

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Feb. 25 (AP)—The ownership of $650,144.14 held at the Central Post Office was straightened out Feb. 20 Bolivia was sending the money to London, postal authorities learned on investigation. It will continue to London on the first steamer.

An employee discovered the apparently ownerless fortune when one of four ordinary mail sacks from Bolivia broke open and gold spilled out. They inspected the sacks and found 126 kilos of bullion, in addition to $500,000 in paper currency. The tags read "to Buenos Aires Bank of Boston," but officials there denied knowledge of any shipment consigned to them.

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• SHOES •
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"I hate to have to say it" (writes a woman correspondent), "but the average Parisienne is a good deal more shoe-conscious than most of us in England. When she is planning her colour scheme, she does not stop short at her shoes, but ranks them with her hat as a vital part of the ensemble.
I find that *Russell & Bromley*, a most progressive firm with branches in the South of England from Torquay to Bedford, make a point of styling their shoes to link up with the season's fashions, and personally I regard this as a great big step in the right direction. Another point is that you can buy exquisite little shoes which *fit*, and this combination should improve your appearance, your feet, and your temper! You will find a list of their branches somewhere on the display pages of The Christian Science Monitor."

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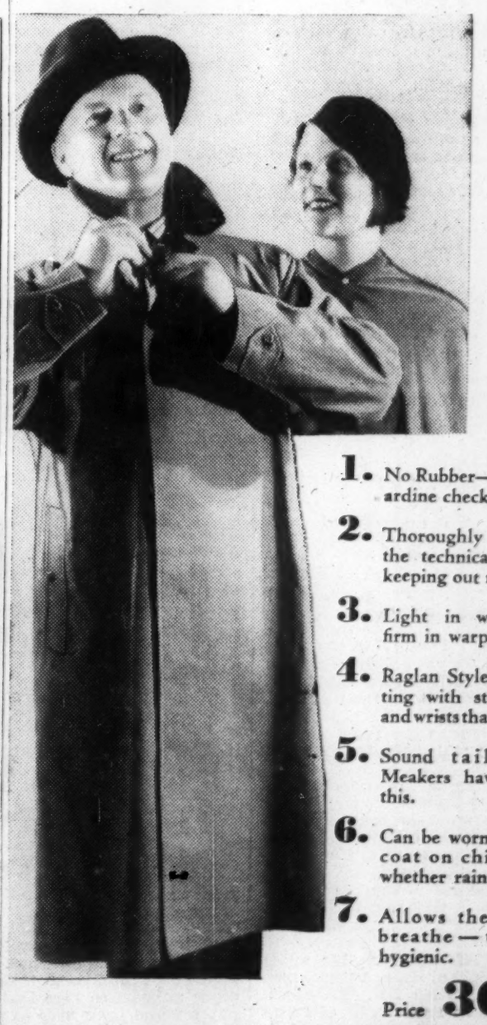
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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The English Doll of 1540

By **Beulah King**

ARBELLA had quite forgotten her origin. Her first recollection was a long room, at one end of which was a fireplace. The walls of the room were carved wood; the windows of small leaded panes through which the sunlight came, a pale gold.

Arbella had felt very small indeed in the great room and yet standing there stiff and straight on a bench she had experienced a happy anticipation.

It was that happy anticipation that had quickened her to life, for, from that moment which preceded the little girl's coming, Arbella became a doll of ideas and opinions. Dressed in a square-necked gown with close-fitting basque and sleeves full and loose Arbella might grace any castle hall the length and breadth of bluff King Hal's kingdom.

She wore a necklace, too, with a heavy gold pendant (one to match the new Queen Katherine's). Her hair was completely covered with a cap faced with the finest lace. Hardly a costume to romp in but ladies of fashion were not given to romping in the year 1540.

Little wonder she had stood stiff and straight on the bench (she could not very well have stood otherwise in such a gown) but fortunately one can have happy anticipations in any gown. And Arbella's anticipation had shortly been fulfilled by the little girl's coming . . . a small, thin little girl with red haid and intelligent eyes. Her name was Elizabeth Tudor and she was one day to be a queen but Arbella had felt at the moment of their meeting that she herself was by far the grander.

Arbella's Princess

For a long time they had sat together on the bench and the little girl had examined Arbella's gown and cap, even the stitches that fashioned it; and then without warning run from the room and left her. It was whispered (so much was whispered Arbella learned) that her grace, the Princess Elizabeth, preferred her Latin exercises to her toys.

So Arbella, of a contented disposition waited and thought about things but mostly about the people who came and went—the servants, the pages, the heralds, men with long tiresome messages from the court. And as she waited and thought, the sun grew hotter and the air sweet with fragrance and summer laughed in the garden.

Just as suddenly as she had left her, the Princess Elizabeth came back one morning. "Arbella," she said, "'tis time you saw the English countryside. Come." She took Arbella in her arms and went out through a wide door to the gardens.

Green grass was everywhere and at the border of it hedges and flowers. The sky was blue as indigo. Arbella had never seen such beauty all at once. Above them a lark sang, soaring. The Princess Elizabeth stood still, her worn satin slippers pressed the soft grass.

"Arbella," she whispered, "this is England."

Arbella, pressed close to the young Princess's heart, could feel it beating very fast. "I love it, Arbella, and so must you." A chaffinch on the low branch of an elm answered with a rich note.

"Come," she said, "let's go down to the river."

The green lawn sloped gradually to a gentle stream of water. A page boy was mooring a boat fast to the stone landing.

"Robin," the Princess Elizabeth said.

Arbella noticed that he bowed low and swept the stone with his feathered cap. "Your grace," he answered. He was a fair haired boy with eyes as blue as the sky; his costume Tudor green with the emblem of a rose embroidered on it.

A Royal Gift

The Princess Elizabeth held the doll for him to see.

"This is Arbella," she said.

"Mistress Arbella," he repeated and bowed again.

"And how is your sister?" Princess Elizabeth asked.

"Always the merry lass, your grace." He stared at Arbella. "A doll," he said. "I have never seen a doll." His eyes grew wide with wonderment. "Ah, your grace, what would sister Kate say to see her?"

The Princess Elizabeth thrust Arbella toward him. "She shall see her, Robin. Nay, she shall have her."

"Your grace," Robin cried not daring to touch the grand Arbella.

"Take her, Robin. Keep her until you go home, then fetch her to Kate. Kate will make an excellent mother. Kate will love her."

He took the doll, his cheeks scarlet. "Kate is honored, your grace."

But the Princess Elizabeth was laughing. "Robin, you are a funny lad. You hold poor Arbella as if she were your sword. Set her on the grass and come to the bench with me. I have a new tale to tell you. Be quick else Mistress Ashton will end it ere 'tis begun."

Arbella, left alone on the green grass, thought of Kate. A merry lass, Robin had called her. Without a doubt she had no Latin exercises nor did she receive long, tiresome messages from mud spattered heralds of the court. Arbella longed to go to Kate.

Peering around the elm she could see those two on a bench close by. They had quite forgotten her. Indeed it might be days she sat here. Where was Kate? Arbella decided she would find Kate without Robin's help.

With some difficulty, for her gown was stiff, she got to her feet and stood looking to the right and left.

The chaffinch on the lowest branch of the elm cocked his head. "Tweet, tweet, lass," he chirped.

Arbella smiled up at him. "Prithee tell me where Robin lives," she said. "I want to go there."

"Robin," he repeated, "Robin Redbreast?"

"I know not his other name," Arbella answered but very likely it is Redbreast . . . without a doubt 'tis that."

A Friendly Chaffinch

The chaffinch sang a few notes. "I'll fetch you there, lass. 'Tis not too far."

Arbella thanked him prettily. "Shall I not be too great a burden?" she asked.

"Nay, not so, lass. You are a tiny thing and my wings are strong." He stood quietly and Arbella got astride his tail feathers holding fast.

With a chirp and flutter they were off high among the tree tops. Down below the castle gardens were left behind and the green fields and the river.

"I see a cottage," Arbella said, "with a thatched roof." But the wind carried her voice away off so that the chaffinch did not hear. Indeed at that moment he swooped low and lighting on the branch of an oak said, "Second bough from the lowest, lass."

Arbella looked down and saw a round nest made of mud and straw. "Prithee," she cried, and hearing a flutter of wings looked to see the chaffinch flying away.

"Robin Redbreast," Arbella said, "faith and that cannot have been his name."

All about her were oak leaves thick and green. Pushing one aside, she made an opening and saw that the thatched roof cottage was very near. "If I walk to the end of this bough," she thought, "I can drop down into the garden."

Now Arbella may have looked both stupid and awkward but she was not. With surprising agility she got to the end of the longest bough and spreading her skirts until they were like a balloon sank among the rosemary.

"I feel sure this is where Robin lives," she whispered. "Forsooth he could not live in a bird's nest, for where would he put his long legs?"

There was a sound of singing. Arbella listened. "That's Kate," she whispered. "No one else could sing such a merry tune."

The song ended abruptly; there was the sound of footsteps, Arbella, peering around the rosemary, saw a maiden come out of the house and bend over the flowers. Arbella quivered with excitement. Presently a hand plunged in among the rosemary and two pairs of eyes, blue like Robin's, stared at Arbella.

"By my troth," cried Kate (for Kate it was) "what a strange flower. Whence do you come, my pretty? Are you a fairy caught at last?" Her eyes sparkled. "I shall call you Rosemary and I shall keep you always."

It was Robin who told the true story, coming from the castle one day in September.

"The Princess Elizabeth's doll," Kate cried. "Forsooth, it cannot be. Ah, to think, Robin, she once lived in a castle."

"For shame, Kate. A castle does not make for happiness. Happiness is in our hearts no matter where we live. In sooth I believe the tiny thing is well content in a cottage."

To their astonished eyes Arbella seemed to smile. There was little doubt in either of them but that her head nodded assent.

Not for all the castles in the world would she have left Kate with her merry songs, her light laughter, her loving heart. Not for the Princess Elizabeth who was one day to be a queen would she have deserted the thatched roof cottage with its garden of rosemary and rue.

(This is the fourth of the doll articles. The others were about an American doll, a French doll of 1830 and an English doll of 1750. The next will be about an Egyptian doll of 100 B. C.)

"I'll Fetch You There, Lass," Said the Chaffinch.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Song of the Books

By **The Piper**

The piper's song is a merry lay—
Over the hills and far away—
But how can we follow those notes so fleet?
Books shall be the golden shoes,
The winged steed each child may choose
To lands where the new and wonderful meet.

Do you like to go to the Zoo? Of course you do. And have you ever come away wondering what some of the animals with the queer names were and why the little signs on their cages didn't tell more about them? "The Book of Zoögraphy," by Raymond L. Ditmars, with illustrations by Helene Carter, will answer some of your wonderings. It is a book about animals in the Zoo and other animals so rare that they've never found their way to zoos and only explorers who have penetrated far into the jungles have brought back descriptions of them.

This book divides itself into sections. It takes one continent after another, until it has taken the whole world, and tells of the animals that live there. Maps skillfully drawn, locating the animals in their natural habitats and showing what they look like and the special things they do, add to the interesting stories. The drawings of the animals are often quite funny. I dare say you'll laugh at the sloth hanging upside down and the two baboons shaking hands—and many others that you'll discover for yourselves.

This is a rather serious book so you will have to be quite curious about animals to be interested in it, but if you *like* animals and want to know more about them then you have a treat ahead in "Zoögraphy."

* * *

Almost—yes, really almost—like a trip to Holland is this book, "A Day on Skates," written and illustrated by Hilda van Stockum. Not for a long time has a story been written and pictures been drawn which tell the life of children in another land so well. It is the story of just one day in the life of the twins, Evert and Afke, and their school friends, but a day so filled with beauty and fun and good things that it is like a long wonderful adventure. When you finish it, leaving the twins tucked up in bed and dreaming about it, you'll dream about it, too—that is if you don't turn back the pages and start the adventure all over again.

Hilda van Stockum, who wrote the story and drew the pictures, is a Dutch lady and I think she must love her country very much for she has made it so real to us, and of course she loves children. How else could she have made such magic drawings? The story is full of fun. The little black and white drawings that are scattered through the pages have laughter in their lines, and the full-page, soft-colored pictures here and there through the book make Holland seem a lovely place and its children merry friends of ours.

Harper & Brothers

From a "Day on Skates," by Hilda van Stockum.

A bright frosty day came to the village of Elst, snow had fallen during the night and the world had turned white, all the canals were frozen. Teacher suggested a picnic, so the children in the class started out on their skates early one morning—but many things happened that no one had expected.

Skating along with Evert and Afke and their friends, we pass through different towns, buy hot chocolate from one of the little tents along the way and begin to have adventures. When at last the day ends and night comes softly down, how nice it is to hear a horse with jingly bells come clopping along the canal and to have the kind driver offer us a ride home. The little girls hop into the sleigh and the boys fasten a pole on the back so they can be pulled over the ice and soon—whether you're one of the skaters or one of the readers—you'll find yourself back in your own village.

I can't think of a happier wish than that you should all read "A Day on Skates."

* * *

Not all the small boys who have cowboy suits can use them in real cowboy doings, so "Cowboy Tommy's Roundup," by Sanford Tousey with drawings by him, too, will be a real reading adventure. Tommy went to visit his grandfather in the western part of the United States and while there on a big ranch he learned to handle a pony so well that he was allowed to go off with the cowboys for their roundup.

One by one the exciting experiences of life on a ranch are told—rounding up the cattle, sleeping out, singing cowboy songs around a fire, going to a rodeo, putting out a prairie fire and many others. Tommy proves that he is able to work along with the cowboys, and boys all over the world will have fun sharing a summer on the ranch with him.

It is a good story of life in the West. It is told quickly with much interesting information throughout it. The pictures are bright and lively. If you have a cowboy suit and don't know what to do with it, you might read "Cowboy Tommy's Roundup." If you're interested in the way children live in different parts of the world, you'll like meeting Tommy on the western range.

* * *

"Folly Farm," by Jane Abbott, who has written so many stories boys and girls have liked, is the story of little Jeremy Haverhill who had—up to the time she was 13—lived with her mother in Philadelphia. Her father she rarely saw, he was away most of the year surveying in the wilderness.

Jeremy went to school and learned how to be a proper little lady. She wore frilly pantaloons and was concerned with doing things delicately as a lady should. Then one day a letter came from her father saying he had staked out some land on the frontier and built a house. He wanted Jeremy and her mother to join him. It was on the edge of the wilderness then—but where the city of Buffalo in New York State stands now.

For six days the Haverhills and all their possessions rumbled over the rutted roads through forests and past small settlements until they reached the clearing Luke Haverhill called his farm. The rough friendliness of the frontier folk was a warm thing in a life that held much hardship. It was exciting to Jeremy, but her mother found it far from comforting. Then Jeremy began to see that being a lady with curtsies and polite phrases was not enough, she wanted to share in the toil and achievements of frontier life, in "enterprise and exploit."

She tended her oxen and hoed the corn, learned from an Indian boy how to shoot and when the dark days of the war of 1812 came and trouble and anxiety seemed to beset the band of settlers, Jeremy stood stanchly by her father. She helped him as a son he had dreamed of might have helped him, she comforted her mother as her generous loving heart enabled her to.

"Folly Farm" is a book not only for girls for the things boys love—daring and adventure and courage—fill its pages. It is a fine picture of the stalwart people who laid the foundations of the United States and a challenge to youthful citizens of today to built true to those foundations.

The Book of Zoögraphy: Raymond L. Ditmars. Illustrated by Helene Carter. J. B. Lippincott & Co. $2.

A Day on Skates: Hilda van Stockum. Harper and Brothers. $2.50.

Cowboy Tommy's Roundup: Sanford Tousey. Doubleday, Doran & Co. $1.50.

Folly Farm: Jane Abbott. J. B. Lippincott & Co. $2.

A Faithful Pony

A True Story

MAGGIE was the name of a piebald pony who lived near Bristol, England, some years ago.

Maggie was so tidy and careful in her movements that when she came in from a drive the coachman would unharness her at the front door and take the little carriage to the coach-house himself, leaving Maggie to walk through the door, across the hall, and so through the house and over the back lawn to the stable, where she would dutifully take herself into her own stall.

One night Maggie's master was called up to visit someone at a distance, so, harnessing her to the carriage, he drove through the darkness, leaving her outside the door of the house. He thought that he would not be away long, but it happened that he was obliged to stay for many hours. When, at last, he came out again, just as the dawn was breaking, he wondered if the pony would have got tired of waiting and have made her way home. But there was faithful Maggie still standing in front of the house contentedly cropping the grass by the side of the road.

There was no need to call her, for she looked up at the first sound of his step and, giving a little whinny, trotted happily to his side.

Fog

Early in the morning the fog is
stealthily creeping, keeping
the pavement to himself.
He thinks he has all day to walk
around the sleepy town.
Suddenly a door slams. 'Tis a school
boy going to school.
The fog growls softly to himself,
and silently rises in the air.

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White Cloud

"OH, HOW cold I am!" Fleecy White Cloud shivered and tried to find a warm spot up in the blue sky. "I do believe that I get colder every time I move," she pouted, and began to cry.

Just then she began falling. She fell faster and faster and her tears grew larger and larger until, sure enough, she was all tears.

In another minute she plumped right down into a little stream of water. She couldn't see where she was. Everything around her looked as if it might have been other fleecy, white clouds who had cried because they were cold and turned into tears as she had.

Then she heard a pleasant little voice say, "Why do you cry? It is much pleasanter to laugh. Listen."

Little Fleecy White Cloud listened and she heard little voices laughing and singing. They seemed to come from very near her. Some were below and some above but they all were happy voices.

"Who is singing?" she asked, but the little voices did not answer. Instead, she heard a much louder voice say, "Don't you like to hear the water running over the rocks? It sounds almost like singing."

While she was wondering who could be talking, Little Fleecy White Cloud was thrown upward and she could see two small girls walking beside the stream. One of them said, "I wonder where this water goes." Little Fleecy White Cloud did not hear the answer. She and the other water were going so fast that the girls could not keep up.

"I wonder, too, where we are going," whispered Little Cloud.

For a long time she went running along with the others but she didn't moan any more. She learned to laugh, too. One day she noticed that the pretty green banks along the stream were farther away than they had been before, and after a while she could not see them at all. All around her was water and it had stopped singing. It was very quiet at first and then it grew very noisy.

"Shall I have to learn this new noise, I wonder? I do wish I could go back to my sky home," she thought, but she did not say it aloud.

After a while the water grew quiet again. The sun shone brightly. She began to feel warm. She liked this. She looked up at the sun and said very softly, "Thank you, Mr. Sun."

Suddenly she felt light and almost as though she were flying. "That is the way I used to feel when I was in the sky. Oh, I am going up!" Up, up, she drifted until, when she looked down at the big water where she had been, she could see below her only blue almost like the sky above.

The Prison House of Liberty

As Described by An Ex-Resident Correspondent

IF for twelve years you had intimately observed a regime where people dared not talk even to close friends for fear of government spies—where social contact with a foreigner was physically dangerous—where incoming and outgoing letters were likely to be opened—where no one was secure from exile and possible death—you would have a thrilling story to tell when you were once more under a flag where the civil, political and religious rights of the individual were not mere fiction.

Coming out of Russia after twelve years as the resident correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, *William Henry Chamberlin* welcomes the blessings of a democracy and writes *exclusively for the Monitor*, in addition to his recent series, "Russia Without Benefit of Censor," three distinguished articles entitled . . .

"Postscript to Russia"

March 27, 28, 29

In these stories Mr. Chamberlin, as a result of his personal observations, powerfully indicts the Communist regime which has made the people of Russia the victims of a great delusion. In the first story, "Russian Epilogue," he describes how Communism has made its citizens serfs of the Soviet instead of serfs of the Tsar. In the second article on "Russia Looking Forward," he points out that the Soviet citizens can probably depend on more butter and sugar long before they can feel safe from exile and death, and in his last article, "The Crisis of Religion in Russia," he shows how a powerful dictatorship is merciless in crushing all religious faith beneath its heel.

Sign up now for this series and follow with Mr. Chamberlin his vivid recapitulations of impressions of Russia—the "Prison House of Liberty."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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HA-32

The Footprints Of Spring

THE crocus patch by the lily pond first put us on the trail of Spring—the glistening yellow crocus flowers, open like little golden cups that have caught a single drop of sunshine and are proudly holding it there, upraised, so everyone can see. From here the trail of Spring followed a devious route, long and sometimes almost lost to sight, until it ended just now in this snow bank, a full mile above the lily pond, a world away from the overbrimming crocus cups.

Spring comes early by the lily pond, but you must not be deceived by his advance agents, who are often far too optimistic. Why, sometimes the foolish snowdrops march up there, white heads erect, a full month too early, and this year were buried under a foot of snow for their trouble; and no snowdrop, whatever pretense he may make at hardihood for the sake of his name, really likes snow. You must not be deceived by the snowdrops and you can afford to be a little skeptical, even when the first frogs are heard to croak timidly on the midnight air. They, too, have been known to make grave mistakes before this.

* * *

BUT YOU CAN be pretty sure you are on the trail, when the crocuses open wide their yellow cups. With that as a clue, you can track Spring up. You can see his first light touch on the spirea bushes, where tiny tips of the brightest green show earlier than any other leaf; and, if there has been a shower, the raindrops hang there, reflecting the green like emeralds.

You can observe also that Spring has walked past the wild currants, mischievously painting their buds with a faint dash of pink; and, if you will look closely, you will notice that the buds on the plum trees have grown suddenly round and fat and sleek, weeks before the sleepy apples and pears have noticed that the winter is over.

From there you must keep a much sharper lookout or you may lose the trail altogether. From the meadows and orchards of Middlebrook, Spring moves into the great woods, and he walks so lightly that an unpracticed eye will see no footprints at all. To you who do not know the big woods, they may seem still sunk in the dank silence and the utter stillness of winter.

* * *

NO USE LOOKING at these cedars and firs and hemlocks; for, by the time they have wakened from their long sleep and opened their tiny bundles of soft green needles at the end of every twig, Spring will have left them far behind. No use looking by the brook either. You may find a yellow violet or two there, but this is no real clue; for the yellow violets are notoriously bad weather prophets and often their whiskered faces, with their single, orange-colored eye, get caught, like the snowdrops, in a blizzard.

Look instead to the ferns. They know when Spring has passed this way. Push aside the old battered leaves of the giant sword ferns that have stood up bravely since last year, until you come down to this year's leaves that have yet to unfold. They lie curled up, packed tightly in a brown, hairy huddle, with their heads bent together exactly like a band of cattle in a snowstorm.

But, if Spring has passed this way on his great march northward, you will see one or two of the shaggy heads raised ever so little, as if they were listening cautiously for the footfall of the season. If they hear that magic sound and give the general alarm, all those little brown heads will be raised, each rough little neck will be stretched curiously, each little bundle of green leaf will be unrolled.

Or if you can find the black, smooth stalk of a maidenhair fern—the frail green leaves will have gone—you may look further down and find this year's foliage just emerging, like plump baby hands, fingers upturned and tightly clenched. You may be sure they have come up unerringly to grasp at Spring.

* * *

BUT SPRING HAS swept far past the great woods, up the hills, inland toward the mountains, and we follow his trail all day without catching up to him. It is a faint trail not for the unseasoned traveler—no green leaves here, no swollen buds, no frogs croaking. But from a bare hillside we can look down and observe the dull red of new willow tips beside some irrigation ditch. Spring his passed lightly there. And perhaps further along we can see a faint white cloud hanging about the poplar trees in the distance—fuzzy catkins that have emerged at Spring's slightest touch long before a leaf bud has stirred.

And now we are out of the valley, up on the high hills. Here, surely, we have caught up to Spring and passed him. There is no sign of him here. The dark brown earth is hard, the wind cold, carrying with it the chill flavor of ice off the glaciers across the river. A little farther along, between the gnarled, red-barked pines and the fat, green junipers that hug the ground, the snow still lies in ragged patches with a tough outer rind on it.

Spring, you say, cannot have come this far, a mile in the air, a long day's fast travel from Middlebrook. Ah, but get off your horse now. Come down to the earth. Crawl on hands and knees, like a seasoned tracker, and drop your nose close to the ground. There is nothing to see but caked alkali dirt and a few bunches of dried and shriveled bunch grass; yes, but look farther.

Push aside the old grass and peer down into the middle of the little plant. There it is—the first frail thrust of green, no bigger yet than a pin's point, but as authentic a sign as those gay crocuses far away that bask so luxuriously in the sunshine. Yes, Spring has walked even here on this cold, windswept range and soon it will be washed with green as with a brush. He has walked to the very edge of the snow and soon he will be scudding fast through this upland forest—up, ever up with breathless speed, with step so light that few can follow his footprints.

BRUCE HUTCHISON

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PLACE DU TERTRE, MONTMARTRE: *An Oil Painting by H. R. H. Prince Nicholas of Greece*

PRINCE NICHOLAS of Greece follows his career as an artist with great perseverance and sincerity. In good weather, one is likely to find him out of doors with his easel and canvas. Sometimes a fellow-artist accompanies him as he roams the streets and byways of Paris, for he finds the friendly exchange of ideas and criticisms very stimulating. It was on such an expedition last spring that Prince Nicholas came upon Place du Tertre, Montmartre. There are really two Montmartres: one known only to nocturnal visitors in search of gaiety; the other revealed to artists who see beauty in the weather-stained buildings under the light of day.

All of Prince Nicholas' paintings reveal a directness and simplicity of thought which portrays the subject in a normal tone, free from distortion or exaggeration. Good, straightforward painting is characteristic of all his work, and he relies solely on his skill as an artist to bring distinction to his art, rather than on any trick or freakish brushwork.

The Land Which God Giveth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SEVERAL thousand years ago a most significant and spectacular event took place. Under the firm, understanding leadership of Moses, the Israelites began their slow exodus from Egypt, with faces turned toward the promised land, where they were to find their new home and form a new nation. The fact that the children of Israel spent forty years in the wilderness before they went in and possessed the promised land did not indicate a change in God's promise; nor was the land less abundant when they finally did arrive.

Hundreds of years later the teachings of Jesus, imparting spiritual light to human thought, enabled people to see that freedom which God bestows upon all His children. Recognized in its higher significance, the promised land points to a state of thought, not merely a locality. And in its spiritual interpretation the promised land is today within reach of all who are willing to do the reaching. The promised land is spiritualized consciousness—heaven. Therefore, no one need think he has dwelt in some human bondage for so long that it is not possible or worth while to begin acquiring new spiritually mental territory. Love's blessing is ever at hand to be accepted when we are ready for it.

In Deuteronomy we find these ringing words: "Behold, the Lord thy God hath set the land before thee: go up and possess it, as the Lord God of thy fathers hath said unto thee; fear not, neither be discouraged." What does it mean to "go up and possess" our spiritual consciousness? Certainly we must "go up" mentally, and Christian Science is teaching mankind the sure road to take and the successful manner of walking therein. By persistently lifting our aims and desires closer to the Father, even though time after time we seem to stumble while wandering through the wilderness of disobedience and helter-skelter thinking, eventually we shall find and possess—make intelligent use of—spiritual understanding.

Those who honestly desire to develop their spiritual land—understanding—will find simple and complete instructions for their good work in the Bible and the Christian Science textbook. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy has indicated on page 4 several excellent tools to be used—"patience, meekness, love, and good deeds;" and on page 514, under the marginal topic "Qualities of thought," she lists still others—"moral courage," "diligence, promptness, and perseverance;" and also "tenderness," which "accompanies all the might imparted by Spirit." But in the developing of this fruitful spiritual land, it is well to remember that no one can hope to plow a straight furrow ahead while continually looking backward.

Sometimes the belief crops up that long and faithful tilling of mental soil has been of no benefit to us. One student of Christian Science saw the falsity of this claim when she applied to it the beautiful lesson contained in a story which was once among the best loved on her bookshelf. The story concerned a certain apple orchard which three brothers had neglected until it lay nearly in ruin. One day, however, they began plowing up the orchard in search of treasure which their father, while he was yet with them, had said was buried there, though he would not tell them where. To the four corners they plowed deeply again and again, but their careful search brought them nothing, and in discouragement they gave up the quest. Months later the three brothers stood on a hill overlooking the orchard, beholding the great crop of apples which now hung heavily on the trees. Remembering the deep plowing and digging, they said in astonishment, "This, then, is the treasure!"

So we who earnestly till the soil of our spiritual understanding in an effort to make more and more of Truth and Love manifest in our lives, may sometimes think that, even though we have plowed deeply, we have failed because there are no visible results. But it is only error that would make us believe in such seeming failure. Some day, in some way, there will come a time—perhaps through a sudden, unexpected test of our understanding—when we shall behold in silent wonder the blessings of our constant work, of repressed criticism, of faithful obedience in small things, of persistent love; and we shall say humbly, "This, then, is the treasure."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

דאָם לאַנד וואָס גאָט שיינקט

(איבערזעצט פֿאר דעם „קריסטשען סיינעס מאָניטאָר")

מוס עשליכע מוזיקענדער יאָהרען צוריק האָט א זעהר וויכטיגע און פּעקטאַקולעשע פּאָזיציע פּאָרגענומען. אונטער דעם שטאַנדהאַפטיגען און פערשטענדיגען פיהרערשאַפט פון משה רבנו האָבען די אידען אָנגעפאַנגען זויער לאַנגזאַמער אַרויסגאַנג פון מצרים, און האָבען זויערע געזיכטער צו דעם פערשפּראָכענעם לאַנד (ארץ ישראל) געקעהרט; דאָס לאַנד וואָס וועט זיין זויער, נויע היים, און וואָו זיי זאָלען גרינדען א נייע נאציאָן. דאָך די קונדער ישראל האָבען פערבראַכט פערציג יאָהרען אין דער וויסטיניש, ביז זאָלמס דיך גוט פּאַרכטען, און דו זאָלסט דיך גוט עננסטען," וואָס מוינט מען מוס דעם אויספּרוך, „איר זאָלען „אַרויפֿגעהן" אויף א גוטסקיגע ערד, וויַל עס איז זיי „אַרויפֿגעגעבן" אויף א מאָדערנעם באַגריף, נישט נאָר אין דער ענגלישער שפּראַך, נאָר אויך אין אַנדערע שפּראַכען. אין דער ענגלישער איבערזעצונג פון דער הייליגער שריפֿט, „קינג דזשעימס ווערסיע", לייענען מיר: „דו זאָלסט אַרויפֿגיין און אַרויבנעמען דאָס לאַנד, וואָס איך האָב דיר גענומען אין בעזיץ." אין דער ווערסיע פון דער אַמעריקאַנישער רעוויזיע פון 1901 לייענען מיר: „דו זאָלסט אַרויפֿגיין און אַרויבנעמען דאָס לאַנד וואָס איך האָב דיר גענומען אין בעזיץ." אין דער ווערסיע פון דער ענגלישער רעוויזיע פון 1885 לייענען מיר: „דו זאָלסט אַרויפֿגיין אין אַרויבנעמען דאָס לאַנד וואָס איך האָב דיר גענומען אין בעזיץ." אין דער ווערסיע פון דער ענגלישער רעוויזיע פון 1885 לייענען מיר: „דו זאָלסט אַרויפֿגיין אין אַרויבנעמען דאָס לאַנד וואָס איך האָב דיר גענומען אין בעזיץ." אין דער ווערסיע פון דער ענגלישער רעוויזיע פון 1885 לייענען מיר: „דו זאָלסט אַרויפֿגיין אין אַרויבנעמען דאָס לאַנד וואָס איך האָב דיר גענומען אין בעזיץ."

מוס הונדערטער יאָהרען שפּעטער האָבען די לעהרעס פון יעשוע, וועלכע האָבען בעלויכטען דעם מענשליכען גאַדאַנק, ענטפֿלעקט פּולע מענשען צו בעגריפֿען די יוי-ניקע פרייהייט וואָס גאָט שויפּקט צו אלע זויערע קונדער, וועלכע זענען אַקסעפּטאַבל צו גאָט. אין דער ווערסיע פון דער ענגלישער רעוויזיע פון 1885 לייענען מיר: „דו זאָלסט אַרויפֿגיין אין אַרויבנעמען דאָס לאַנד וואָס איך האָב דיר גענומען אין בעזיץ." אין דער ווערסיע פון דער ענגלישער רעוויזיע פון 1885 לייענען מיר: „דו זאָלסט אַרויפֿגיין אין אַרויבנעמען דאָס לאַנד וואָס איך האָב דיר גענומען אין בעזיץ." אין דער ווערסיע פון דער ענגלישער רעוויזיע פון 1885 לייענען מיר: „דו זאָלסט אַרויפֿגיין אין אַרויבנעמען דאָס לאַנד וואָס איך האָב דיר גענומען אין בעזיץ."

Fair Maids of February

NOTWITHSTANDING all the new introductions the snowdrop is our true herald of spring and most of the species (in these parts) are in bloom the last week in January and first week in February. The grace and loveliness of this flower can scarcely be better expressed than by the English name "snowdrop," for the word suggests winter and snow, the gentle beauty of the flower, and the "drop" which is its characteristic feature.

The snowdrop arrays herself at her first coming forth above ground in a mantle of transparent silver. How frail this seems, yet how perfectly it has protected the wax-like tips of the two tiny leaves, now thrusting themselves through the earth, bearing between them and completely sheltering their precious burden, the flower. She throws aside her gauze-like mantle and the white-tipped leaves disclose themselves. The flower-stalk outgrows them swiftly, the flower itself wrapped in a protecting sheath, partly green and partly transparent. The bud up to the moment of unfolding is borne upright, but when the sheath slits, the bud hangs downwards, whilst the sheath itself remains as a shield above the flower and sets forth its beauty.

Seen at a little distance, what lovelier than these delicate flowers swinging joyously on their slender stalks? The soft snow-white petals delicately curved inwards, hanging like a bell, or widespread like a canopy when the flower is fully out, sway in the slightest breeze above the leaves. And what else in mid-winter can compare with the exquisite beauties hidden till one looks closely into the flower—the inner petals ribbed within and without with emerald-green, the vivid orange of the stamens, the minute pistil in the centre of the dainty cup? The snowdrop is indeed "all glorious within."

The snowdrop has many names. In my childhood they were called "Candlemass bells" in Gloustershire. Their best-known country names are "Fair Maids of February" and "Our Lady's Fair Maids." . . .

Whether the snowdrop is a native of Britain is still an open question and it is a strange fact that the flower is not mentioned by the greatest of our flower-loving poets—Chaucer and Shakespeare. But it has been naturalized for so many centuries, at least in parts of these islands, that we regard it as a native flower. . . .

In Greece there are snowdrops, growing up in the mountains, which flower very early in winter and ripen their seed before the snow comes. Those which grow on Mount Hymettus, noted of old for its flowers and honey, were described by Theophrastus three centuries before the birth of Our Lord.

Arrayed in her fragile robes, the snowdrop is a symbol both of the beauty of departing winter and the glory of the yet unseen but surely coming spring. But long before the coming of the spring flowers, this lovely herald disappears from the face of the earth; through the long summer she slumbers and in the cold of next winter we know she will arise serenely confident.—ELEANOUR SINCLAIR ROHDE, in "Gardens of Delight." (Boston: Hale, Cushman & Flint.)

Moon Music

THIS breathless dreaming
Of the moon on fallen snow
Holds the shadows fast,
In a strange expectancy
Like the hush before music—

A low sweet humming
From the harp of the pine trees,
And from the shadows
Across the tree-barred meadow,
Three little hares hop gaily
Up the scale!

MARJORIE FAIRBANKS HOLT

Days in Dalecarlia

FEW tourists have time to become acquainted with the shy loveliness of Hälsingland, the strenuous vigour of Jämtland, the wild magnetism of Bohuslän. But Scania and Dalecarlia are sure to please, and to Dalecarlia, or Dalarne, in central Sweden nearly all visitors are promptly introduced. For here still exist red log cabins of scrupulous tidiness, women and girls in bright native costumes, village churches with whitewashed walls and swelling pomegranate towers. . . . They are frequently near a lake—everything is near a lake in Sweden—and across the water still come, on festal days, long rowboats which carry twenty church-goers.

You may not see many people in Dalecarlia, for here, as throughout the whole country except in the actual towns and cities, the roads are curiously free, the fields strangely empty. But everywhere are evidences of human activity: logs are floating down the rivers, hay is drying upon the racks, fields are ploughed in faultless furrows, wood is stacked in piles as intricately fashioned as wasps' nests, and every cottage yard is ablaze with flowers whose wilder but not less colourful cousins long ago leaped over the fences and now dance in vivid crowds in every meadow and along every roadside.

If you go to Dalecarlia in summer you will see these things. If you go in winter you will see the red log cabins gleaming through the snow; the roads will be narrow white channels down which an occasional painted sleigh dashes jingling and swinging. Down the glittering hillside a solitary ski-er will skim to be lost in the dark forest. But if you go to Dalecarlia on Midsummer Eve you will see newly cut birch trees framing every door and a May Pole bound with fresh birch boughs and decorated with wreaths raised in every town. From midnight until morning you will see men and women, boys and girls, singing and dancing around it, their clapping hands and rhythmic feet keeping time to a series of jigs played by fiddlers who seem to have mastered the secret of perpetual motion. Around and around and around they whirl and leap and stamp and thump—the red- and black-striped aprons of Rättvik, the heavily embroidered petticoats of Floda, the flowered kerchiefs of Leksand. For many districts of Sweden boast their own costumes, and however up-to-date the girls may be during the rest of the year, on Midsummer Eve they delight in wearing their full skirts, silver pins, and embroidered bodices. Even the young men are willing on this day to don the traditional yellow buckskin breeches, scarlet tassels, flowered waistcoats, and wide-brimmed hats.—AGNES ROTHERY, in "Sweden, the Land and the People." (London: Faber. New York: Viking.)

This Very Hour

THIS very hour the arrogant blue jacaranda tree
Flaunts its bright blossoms like a great bouquet,
And the pepper tree, each leaf a scented saber,
Drops its red berries to the sunny earth.
Still stands the cypress high above the sea
That challenges the mind to remember, even in Naples,
Waters that steal so much of blue from the deep sky.
On the dim desert Joshua trees carve out a pattern
In the dusk, jagged and incomplete.
And in the valleys the acacia stands,
Delicate in the mist—feathered with gold.
This very hour there is the music of these trees growing,
And here before me, in this, your New England,
One solitary pine stands, lonely and beautiful,
In the deep snow.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Blowing Days

The wind blows earth clouds from the fallow lands. Day is an eerie kind of night.

THE wind lifts the corners
Of the earth-rug
And drops them over the city.
The breadth of the prairie
Has become nothing;
The edge of the world
Has come close.

The city street ends
At the railroad track
In a bank of gray nothingness.
There is no walled town
Like a prairie town
On blowing days!

—PAUL SOUTHWORTH BLISS, in "Spin Dance." (Chicago: Lakeside Press.)

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Listed Stock Quotations

Industrial and Railroad Stocks Decline While Utilities Rise

Commodity and Money Markets

Utilities Firm And Industrial Issues Easier

Stock Market Losses Not Important—Activity Is Moderate

By Forrest Price

And again they were down.

Industrial and railroad stocks—most of them lost ground today.

The utilities, strange to say, were modestly up.

The market was moderately active.

Transfers totaled about 750,000 shares.

Neither losses nor gains were anything to get excited about.

And there was a slight indication in the late trading that the decline had been checked for the time being.

However, throughout the session traders seemed to be operating timidly, ready to jump to one side or the other without notice.

Among the more important losses were those of Loew's preferred, American Crystal Sugar preferred, American Agricultural Chemical, National Department Stores, American Locomotive preferred and First National Stores.

While all this was going on, Consolidated Gas preferred advanced more than 2 points. Public Service of New Jersey rose a point. Fractional gains were recorded by American Telephone, American Water Works and North American.

Other advances were established by Eastman Kodak, United Fruit, Newberry and Otis Elevator preferred. Fruit, by advancing a point, made a new high for the year.

There was no great scramble for bonds. First grade corporate issues and some of the U. S. Governments made slight gains, but there was considerable selling of the low-priced speculative issues in sympathy with the decline in stocks.

In the commodities market grain values which were heavy last week had a turnabout today and showed a firm tone. Cotton also was slightly higher.

Recent strength of U. S. Government bonds end high-grade corporate issues in face of a declining stock market is significant. It tells a story of uncertainty—lack of confidence.

It also reveals the fact that idle funds are still accumulating in the banks. And as banks pay no interest on commercial deposits men who own the money figure that a small return on the investment is better than no return—and conservative people are just a little afraid to take chances in stocks.

Some far-seeing economists have predicted that a "day of reckoning" will come as result of the gold clause decisions, and it may be that this attitude has something to do with the current uncertainty.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP)—Fickle financial markets flirted with both the bulls and bears today, with the latter apparently receiving the most attention.

Stocks were moderately active in the early hours and, with the exceptions of scattered utilities, the list pointed somewhat lower. Power and light issues were a trifle improved, although they were not at all buoyant. There were a number of mild recoveries in leading equities in the later proceedings, but caution seemed to be the trading keynote, and neither speculators nor investors could find news of sufficient importance to stimulate a real rally.

Public Utilities Gain

Shares of Consolidated Gas, Public Service of New Jersey, American Water Works, North American and American Telephone advanced fractionally, Eastman Kodak got up a point, and Loew's firmed.

At the same time losers of fractions to around a point included U. S. Steel common and preferred, Bethlehem common and preferred, Case, First National Stores, American Beet Sugar, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, Westinghouse, South Porto Rico Sugar, Union Pacific and Santa Fe.

A point gain was registered by U. S. Smelting and United Fruit. Many stocks were virtually unchanged.

Commercial Solvents declared an extra 25-cent dividend, but the shares of the company were not responsive. Higher operating costs were reflected in the 1934 earnings report of Consolidated Gas which disclosed $2.18 a share for the common stock compared with $3.31 in the previous year. Fourth-quarter profit was equivalent to 59 cents a share compared with 71 cents in the corresponding 1933 period.

Bond Trading Apathetic

Traders showed little enthusiasm for the buying side of the bond market today. Against a scattering of small gains in the prime investment division, there was decided heaviness in secondary rails and other semi-speculative types. United States Governments were a bit irregular, but one or two of the Treasurys attained new peaks.

Pressure on the junior carrier loans carried over from last week, and in the early trading today some of these issues reached the lowest levels witnessed in some time. Among the weaker members were New York Central debenture 5s, off 2⅜ at 56; Nickel Plate 4s at 58¼, down 1; Erie 5s at 63, down 1, and Great Northern 4½s at 76, down ¾.

Light selling brought fractionally lower levels in Alleghany Corporation 5s of 1950, American & Foreign Power 5s, Santa Fe 4s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, and Postal Telegraph 5s.

A little improvement featured Armour & Co. 4½s at 103¼, Detroit Edison 4½s at 111½, Southern Railway 4s at 46 ½ and Texas Corporation 5s at 104½.

Treasury 3⅜s of 1940-43 worked up 9-32s of a point to 106.24. Several of the federals sold 1-32s to 6-32s lower during the forenoon trading.

Foreign issues attracted only routine attention, and price changes were not important. German 5½s ruled a shade higher, while Argentine and Belgian issues eased.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High / Low / Range in $ / Div. / Stock / Est. Sales / High / Low / Last Feb. 25 / Last Feb. 21

—A—

36¾ 36¾ 1.20† Abraham & Str 80 36¾ 36⅛ 36⅛
7¾ 5½ .. Adams Express 500 5⅝ 5¾ 5¾ 5⅝
89 84⅜ 5 Adams Exp pf 20 89 89 89
33½ 29⅜ 2 Adams Millis 100 30¾ 30¾ 30¾ 30¾
10¼ 8 .. Addressograph 300 10 9¾ 9¾ 9¾
6¼ 5¼ .. Advance Rumely 100 6 6 6 6
8⅜ 6¾ .60 Affiliated Prod 800 7¼ 7¼ 7¼ 7¼
115¾ 109½ 3 Air Reduction 100 113 113 113 113
1⅝ 1⅜ .. Airway Elec App 100 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜
20½ 16⅝ .60† Alaska-Juneau 800 17 17 17 17¼
1¼ 1⅜ .. Alleghany Corp (h) 1200 1½ 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜
25 21 1 Alleghany Steel 100 21¾ 21¾ 21¾ 22⅜
141 137¾ 6 Allied Chem 700 136½ 135 135 135½
127 123⅜ 7 Allied Chem pf 100 126½ 126½ 126½
17⅞ 15⅛ .25b Allis Chalmers 2300 16½ 16⅛ 16⅛ 16½
20¼ 17 1 Alpha Port Cem 400 18 17½ 18
57 48½ 2 Amerada 600 54½ 54¼ 54¼ 54¼
57¾ 47½ 2 Am Ag Ch Del 300 55¾ 54½ 54½ 56½
18½ 13½ .. Am Bank Note 800 16⅞ 16¼ 16⅜ 17
52½ 43 3 Am Bank Note pf 80 51½ 51½ 51½ 50½
9⅛ 6½ .. Am Crystals Sug 1300 9⅛ 8¾ 9⅛ 8¾
81 57⅜ .. Am Crys Sug pf 380 79½ 77 79 80
29⅜ 25¼ .80 Am Brake S&F 400 26½ 26 26½ 26¼
122¾ 119 7 Am Brake S&F pf 100 122 122 122
123 110 4† Am Can 500 118 117¼ 117¼ 118
156 151¾ 7 Am Can pf 200 156 156 156
20¼ 14½ .. Am Car & Fdry 800 15¼ 14½ 15¼ 15
45⅜ 32¼ .. Am Car & F pf 300 32¼ 32¼ 32¼ 34
11⅞ 8 .. Am Chain 100 10¼ 10¼ 10¼
53 38 .. Am Chain pf 300 53 52½ 52½ 52
23⅛ 66 .3† Am Chicle 300 73½ 72⅜ 73½
33¼ 26 .. Am Com Alcohol 1300 27⅛ 26⅜ 27⅛ 26¾
3 2 .. Am Encaustic T 500 2 2 2
5⅛ 3 .. Am & For Pow 2100 3¼ 3 3⅛ 3
4⅞ 3½ .. Am Ice 800 4½ 4⅜ 4⅜ 4½
6¾ 5⅞ .. Am Internationl 400 5⅝ 5¾ 5¾ 5⅞
20¾ 11½ .. Am Locomotive 800 12⅜ 11½ 12½ 13
56½ 38⅛ .. Am Loco pf 400 38¼ 38⅛ 38⅛ 40
17¼ 14¼ .. Am Metal 1200 14½ 14⅛ 14⅛ 14½
3¾ 2¼ .. Am Power & Lt 1400 2⅜ 2¼ 2¼ 2⅜
13¼ 10⅛ 1¼ Am P&L 5% pf 100 10⅞ 10⅛ 10⅛ 10½
15¼ 12¼ 1½ Am P&L 6% pf 800 13⅛ 12½ 12⅝ 12⅞
16⅛ 21¾ .. Am Radiator 4100 13 12⅜ 12⅝ 13⅛
24 19¾ .. Am Rolling Mill 2900 20 19¾ 19¾ 19⅞
74 67 4 Am Safety Razor 800 73¾ 72½ 73¾ 73½
6⅜ 4⅜ .. Am Seating 300 5¾ 5⅜ 5⅜
26¼ 20⅝ 2 Am Shipbuilding 10 22½ 22½ 22½ 22½
40¼ 32¾ .. Am Smelt & Ref 1400 35¼ 34⅜ 34½ 35½
125⅛ 121 7 Am Smelt & R pf 200 122¾ 122¼ 122¼
18¼ 14½ .. Am Steel Fdries 1100 15¾ 15⅜ 15½ 15⅞
92 88 2 Am Steel F pf 100 91⅝ 91⅜ 91⅝ 92
43 37⅜ 2† Am Stores 700 37⅞ 37⅜ 37⅜ 38½
70½ 60 2 Am Sugar Ref 1100 68¼ 67¼ 68 68½
106¾ 102¾ 9 Am Tel & Tel 2200 105 104 105 104½
6¾ 4½ .. Am Type Fdrs (h) 400 4½ 4¼ 4¼ 4⅜
19⅜ 13⅛ .. Am Type F pf (h) 60 14 13¼ 13½ 14¾
14⅞ 10 1 Am Wat W2& E 2700 11¼ 10¾ 11 10¾
5¼ 7 .. Am Woolen 500 7 6½ 6⅝ 7
45⅛ 37 .. Am Woolen pf 500 38 37 38 37⅝
1¾ 1⅛ .. Am Writ Pap (h) 400 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛ 1¼
4¾ 3⅜ .. Am Zinc Lead&S 300 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝ 3¾
12⅜ 10 .. Anaconda Cop 3300 10¾ 10 10¼ 10
3½ 2 .. A P W Paper 100 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞
40½ 36 1† Archer Daniels 200 40⅜ 40⅜ 40⅜ 40½
106¼ 98⅞ 7 Armour Del pf 400 106 105½ 105½ 106¼
6⅛ 5⅛ .. Armour Ill 1600 5⅛ 5 5 5⅛
70⅜ 64½ 6 Armour Ill pr pf 1400 68 68 68 68½
55⅜ 40 2b Atchison T&SF 5500 41 40 40½ 41⅛
86½ 75½ 5 Atchison pf 400 78 77¼ 77¼ 78½
37¼ 26 .. Atl Coast Line 800 26⅞ 26 26⅞ 26⅛
25⅜ 23⅜ 1 Atl Refining 1500 23½ 23⅜ 23½ 23½
29¾ 22⅜ .. Auburn Auto 600 22⅝ 22⅜ 22⅜ 22½
14 8⅞ .. Austin Nichols 100 9 9 9 9
5⅝ 4⅜ .. Aviation Corp Del 1400 4½ 4¼ 4¼ 4½

—B—

6⅝ 2⅛ .. Baldwin Loco 19400 2⅞ 2⅜ 2¾ 2⅜
26¾ 10¾ .. Baldwin Loco pf 1600 13 10¾ 12¼ 12⅛
15 9¾ .. Balt & Ohio 2200 10½ 10 10¼ 10½
17⅞ 12 .. Balt & Ohio pf 800 12¼ 12 12¼ 12⅛
73⅜ 53¼ .. Bangor & Ar pf 120 110 110 110 ..
53 38 .. Barker Bros 100 34¼ 34¼ 34¼ ..
40¾ 32½ .. Barker Bros pf 100 34¼ 34¼ 34¼ ..
7 6 .. Barnsdall A 600 6⅜ 6 6⅜ 6⅛
18⅜ 16⅛ .. Beatrice Cream 700 17½ 17½ 17½ 17½
78 72 3† Beech-Nut Pack 100 73¼ 73¼ 73¼ ..
13½ 12⅜ .50e Belding Hem 2200 13½ 13⅜ 13½ 13¼
17½ 14⅛ .. Bendix Aviation 1900 15⅜ 14⅝ 15 14⅞
17⅜ 15⅝ 1½ Beneficial Ind Ln 700 16⅛ 15¾ 16⅛ 16
34⅜ 27¾ .. Bethlehem Steel 4700 28⅛ 27⅜ 27¾ 28¼
77¾ 67½ .. Beth Steel pf 500 68 67¼ 67⅝ 68½
26¼ 18¼ .. Bigelow Sanford 400 19 18¼ 18¼ 19
13⅞ 10⅞ .. Blaw Knox 600 11½ 11⅛ 11¼ 11⅜
23¼ 18 .40 Bloomingdale 10 19 19 19 ..
10 8⅛ .. Boeing Airplane 600 8½ 8¼ 8¼ 8½
59⅝ 53 3 Bohn Alum & Br 300 56 56 56 56⅜
97⅛ 90 4† Bon Ami A 100 97 97 97 ..
25¾ 23¼ 1.60 Borden 1700 24⅞ 24⅜ 24⅞ 25
31¾ 28⅛ 1† Borg Warner 1800 31 30¼ 31 30⅝
30¼ 24½ 2 Briggs Mfg 5500 28¾ 28⅛ 28½ 28⅜
31⅜ 23⅛ 3 Briggs & Srtat 700 30⅜ 30 30¼ 30¼
44⅛ 36⅞ 1½e Brooklyn Man T 800 41½ 41¼ 41¼ 41½
96½ 90 6 Brooklyn M T pf 100 94 94 94 94
3½ 2 .. Brooklyn Queens 100 2½ 2½ 2½ ..
31⅞ 20 4 Brooklyn Q pf 500 21 20 20½ ..
52 47 5 Brooklyn Un Gas 300 47¼ 47 47¼ 47¼
13 10½ .. Bucyrus E cv pf 100 11¼ 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅜
74 64 2 Bucyrus E pf 60 70 70 70 ..
5¼ 4 .. Budd Mfg 1200 4⅜ 4¼ 4¼ 4¼
33 26 .. Budd Wheel 300 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜ 3½
15 11¼ .. Bullard 200 12 12 12 12⅜
9⅞ 6 .. Burns Bros pf 110 5⅜ 5 5⅛ 5⅝
15⅜ 14¼ .60 Burroughs Add 600 15¼ 15 15 15⅜
1¾ 1⅛ .. Buttrick (h) 300 1¼ 1¼ 1¼ 1¼
20⅜ 15⅜ .. Byers 500 15¾ 15⅜ 15¾ 15½

—C—

42½ 36½ 1½ Calif Packing 600 40¼ 39¾ 40¼ 40⅞
1⅛ ½ .. Callahan Z & L 300 ⅞ ¾ ¾ ⅝
4⅛ 3 .. Calumet & Hecla 200 3 3 3 3
11⅝ 9 .. Campbell Wy&C 500 10 9⅞ 9⅞ 10
16⅝ 12⅞ 1 Canada Dry 500 13¼ 13⅛ 13⅛ 13½
13¾ 11½ .. Canadian Pacific 1500 11⅝ 11½ 11⅝ 11⅞
37 33 3 Capital Admin pf 50 33½ 32½ 32½ ..
63 51¾ .. Case Thresh 3000 56¾ 55⅛ 56¼ 55⅞
44 36½ 1 Caterpillar Trac 1500 42¾ 42 42⅝ 42
35⅜ 28⅝ .. Celanese Corp 2300 29½ 29 29⅜ 29⅜
4⅝ 2¼ .. Celotex Co (h) 300 2¼ 2¼ 2¼ 2¼
3⅛ 1⅞ .. Celotex vtc (h) 200 2⅛ 2 2⅛ 2⅛
25½ 17 .. Celotex Co pf (h) 200 18½ 18½ 18⅝ ..
25½ 22¼ 1½ Central Agirre 500 24¾ 24¼ 24¾ 24¾
27 23⅝ 2 Cerro de Pasco 1800 43¼ 42⅜ 42¾ 43
6⅝ 5 .. Certain-Teed 300 5 5 5 5⅛
33¼ 27⅛ .. Certain-Ted pf 10 27⅛ 27⅛ 27½ 28
44⅞ 38 3 Chesapeake Corp 500 42⅞ 42 42¼ 43¼
45⅜ 40¾ 2.80 Ches & Ohio 1000 42⅜ 41⅞ 42⅛ 42¾
2⅜ 2 .. Chi&E Il pf (h) 300 2¼ 2¼ 2½ ..
2¼ 1½ .. Chi & Gt West 700 1⅝ 1½ 1½ ..
4½ 3 .. Chi & Gt W pf 900 3¼ 3 3 3½
3 2⅛ .. Chi Mil & St P 100 2¼ 2¼ 2¼ ..
4¾ 3 .. Chi Mil & Sa P pf 1400 3⅛ 3 3⅛ 3¼
5⅝ 4 .. Chi & N'western 1200 4⅛ 4 4 4⅛
10⅝ 7¼ .. Chi & N West pf 400 7½ 7¼ 7¼ 7¾
7⅜ 5¾ .. Chi Pneu Tool 300 6 5¾ 6 6
26½ 22 .. Chi Pneu T pf 200 22½ 22½ 22½ 22¾
2⅜ 1¾ .. Chi Rk I & P (h) 500 1⅞ 1¾ 1⅞ 1¾
4⅛ 3 .. Chi RI&P 7% (h) 300 3 3 3 3
29⅜ 26½ 2† Chickasha Cot Oil 400 28 27½ 28 28½
7½ 5⅞ .. Childs Company 800 5⅛ 5 5 5⅛
42½ 35½ 1 Chrysler 12300 37¾ 37⅛ 37⅜ 37⅞
21½ 20 2 City Ice & Fuel 300 21¾ 21 21¾ 21¾
93½ 87 6½ City Ice & F pf 20 93 93 93 ..
1½ ⅞ .. City Stores (h) 200 1 1 1 1
7 5½ .. City Stores vtc (h) 200 ½ ½ ½ ..
18¼ 16⅛ .50 Colgate-Palm-P 1000 16¾ 16½ 16¾ 16¾
15⅜ 12⅛ .. Collins & Aikman 700 13 12¼ 12⅜ 12¼
5½ 4 .. Colo F & Ir (h) 300 4 4 4 4⅛
19⅜ 16½ .. Colo & Southern 20 17 16½ 16½ ..
15 10 .. Colo & So 1pf 10 10 10 10 ..
13 9½ .. Colo & So 2pf 10 9 9 9 9½
7¾ 5 .. Columbia Gas 3500 5¼ 5 5⅛ 5⅜
51¾ 47 5 Columbia G pf B 10 47 47 47 ..
41 34½ 1† Columbia Pic vtc 500 38½ 37⅝ 38 38¾
77⅝ 74 4 Columbian Carb 900 75½ 75⅜ 75¾ 75½
47¼ 39½ 2 Comm Credit 1700 46 45½ 45⅝ 45¾
33 29½ 2 Com Cr 8% pf B 100 31½ 31 31½ 31
62¼ 56¼ 2† Comm Inv Tr 2300 60½ 59⅜ 60½ 60⅞
23⅞ 19¼ .60 Comm Solvents 3900 21⅜ 20¾ 20¾ 21¼
6⅜ 4¾ .. Comwith & So 3400 1⅛ 1 1 1
40⅝ 29⅛ 6 Comwith &S 6pf 1300 35½ 34¾ 35½ 35
7¾ 7 .. Conde Nast Pub 200 7 7 7 7⅛
34⅞ 31½ 1.60 Congoleum Nairn 500 32⅞ 32¼ 32¼ 33
42 23 4½ Conn Ry & Lt 70 30 28 28 28
7½ 5⅜ .. Consol Film Ind 300 5¾ 5¾ 5¾ 5¾
22½ 19 2m Consol Film I pf 1500 19⅜ 18⅞ 19 19
22⅝ 15⅞ 1 Consol Gas 500 15⅞ 15⅝ 15⅞ 15⅞
62 72⅛ 5 Consol Gas pf 500 74½ 73⅜ 73⅝ 72⅛
8¾ 7⅜ .42e Consol Oil 1900 7¾ 7⅝ 7¾ 7⅝
3¼ 2½ .. Consol Rys Cu pf 200 3 3 3 3
1⅛ ⅜ .. Consol Textile 300 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜
13⅝ 10⅝ .. Container A 700 11¾ 11¾ 11⅜ 11½
15½ 4 .. Container B 500 4¾ 4¼ 4¼ 4¼
6¾ 5½ .. Cont Baking A 300 5½ 5½ 5½ 5⅝
1 ⅞ .. Cont Baking B 300 1 1 1 ..
54 46¼ 4 Cont Baking pf 100 50 50 50 ..
73½ 62¾ 2.40 Cont Can 1000 71¼ 70½ 71 71¼
9⅛ 7 .. Cont Dia Fibre 1000 8¼ 8 8¼ 8
34 30 1.20† Cont Insurance 700 32 32 32 32
13¾ 3¼ .. Cont Motors 300 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
19⅛ 16¾ .50e Cont Oil 1700 17½ 17¼ 17¼ 17⅝
48½ 44¼ 3 Corn Exchange 20 48 48 48 47½
68 62 3 Corn Products 300 65¾ 65½ 65½ 66
154 149¼ 7 Corn Prod pf 100 154 154 154 154
6⅞ 5⅜ .. Coty 500 5½ 5¾ 5½ 5¾
39⅝ 35⅞ 2† Cream of Wheat 500 39⅜ 39¼ 39¼ 39⅛
28 23⅜ 1 Crown Cork & S 300 26⅛ 26⅛ 26⅛ 26⅛
45 43½ 2.70 Crown Cork pf 200 44¾ 44¾ 44¾ ..
5⅜ 4 .. Crown Zellerbach 100 4¼ 4¼ 4¼ ..
25¼ 19¾ .. Crucible Steel 600 20 19¾ 19¾ 20½
1⅝ 1 .. Cuba Co 100 1¼ 1¼ 1¼ 1¼
7⅛ 5 .. Cuba Ry pf 110 7⅜ 6¾ 7 7⅛
7⅜ 5⅜ .. Cuban Am Sug 1200 6⅞ 6⅜ 6¾ 6¾
55 40½ .. Cuban Am S pf 230 55 54 55 52½
22⅞ 18 .. Curtis Publishg 200 19½ 19 19 20¼
101 93½ .7 Curtis Pub pf 100 97½ 97¼ 97¼ ..
3 2½ .. Curtiss-Wright 1900 2⅝ 2½ 2½ 2½
10⅛ 7⅜ .. Curtiss-Wright A 500 8¼ 8¼ 8¼ 8¼
20¾ 17¼ .. Cutler Hammer 200 20¼ 19 20¼ 18½

—D—

31 24½ .. Deere & Co 2000 27¾ 27 27½ 27½
29¾ 19 .20g Deere & Co pf 500 20¼ 20 20½ 20½
43½ 30½ .. Del & Hudson 1500 31½ 30½ 30¾ 31
19⅛ 13⅝ .. Del Lack & W 1700 14 13¾ 14 13¾
4¾ 2¾ .. Denver R G pf 200 2¾ 2¾ 2¾ ..
78 67 4 Detroit Edison 300 68½ 68½ 68½ ..
50⅜ 38¾ 1¼ Devoe & Ray A 200 42 42 42 ..
39¾ 26½ 1† Diamond Match 600 28¼ 28 28¼ ..
37½ 34⅜ 1½ Diamond M pf 100 37¼ 37¼ 37¼ ..
40½ 34½ 2† Dome Mines 1900 37⅞ 37½ 37⅞ 38½
12⅜ 8½ 1.20 Dominion Stores 1800 9¼ 8⅞ 9⅛ 8⅞
24⅞ 20½ .. Douglas A 2200 21 20½ 20¼ 21⅜
39½ 32½ 2.60 du Pont de Nem 2400 34½ 33⅜ 33¾ 34⅛
129 126⅞ 6 du Pont deb 100 127¾ 127¾ 127¾ 128

—E—

8 6¼ .. Eastern Roll Mill 100 6¼ 6¼ 6¼ 6½
123⅛ 110½ 5 Eastman Kodak 1200 122½ 119½ 122½ 120
147 141 6 Eastman Kod pf 10 147 147 147 147
20⅞ 16⅜ 1 Eaton Mfg 1200 19 18¾ 19 19
7¾ 5⅝ .. Eitingon Schld 100 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝ 6
29 23½ .. Elec Auto-Lite 3200 24⅝ 24¼ 24½ 24¼
108½ 107 7 Elec Auto-L pf 10 108 108 108 108¼
6¼ 4¾ .. Elec Boat 900 5 4⅞ 4⅞ 5
8⅜ 7¼ .. Elec & Mus Ind 100 7¾ 7¾ 7¾ 7¾
3 2 .. Elec Pow & Lt 1800 2½ 2 2 2¼
7¼ 5⅛ .. El Pw&L6% pf 100 5⅜ 5⅜ 5⅜ 5⅞
8½ 6⅛ .. Elec Pow & L pf 200 6½ 6½ 6½ 7
49½ 45 2.25 Elec Sto Battery 100 45½ 45½ 45½ 46¼
130 125¾ 7 Endicott John pf 10 129¾ 129¾ 129¾ ..
21⅞ 14½ .. Engineers PS ww 200 16¼ 16¼ 16¼ 16½
16 9½ .. Erie RR 500 10¼ 9½ 9¾ 10¼
17¼ 12¼ .. Erie RR 1pf 200 13¼ 12¾ 12¾ 12½
42¾ 40¾ .80 Eureka Vacuum 600 42½ 41⅞ 41⅞ ..
23¼ 19 .50 Evans Products 1200 21⅞ 21½ 21½ 22

—F—

9⅜ 6⅛ .. Fairbanks pf 50 6¼ 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅜
24½ 17 .. Fairbanks Morse 1900 23¼ 22 23¼ 22⅞
91 71½ .. Fairbanks M pf 180 89½ 88¼ 89½ 88¾
58 48 6 Fed Lt & Tr pf 60 56½ 56½ 56½ 56¼
4½ 3⅜ .. Fed Screw W 100 3½ 3½ 3½ ..
1¾ ⅞ .. Fed Water Serv 100 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞ ⅞
20⅜ 19 .60† Fed'd Dept Sto 100 19 19 19 ..
110¾ 107 6½ Filene's pf 30 108 108 108 ..
18⅝ 15¾ .40 Firestone T&R 700 16⅝ 16¼ 16¼ 16½
94⅜ 91⅞ 6 Firestn T&R pf A 400 94 93⅞ 93⅞ 94
56 47½ 2½ First Nat Stores 600 51½ 50¼ 50½ 51⅜
6¾ 2⅝ .. Follansbee B(h) 400 3 2¾ 2¾ ..
23½ 20¼ .25b Food Mach 300 25 24¾ 25 25
17½ 13 .. Foster-Wheeler 500 14 13¾ 14 15
10½ 7½ .. Foundation 100 7½ 7½ 7½ 7½
25 22⅜ .85e Fourth Nat Inv 1200 23¼ 23¼ 23¼ 22⅞
13½ 9 .. Fox Film A 200 10 10 10 10½
45 35¼ .. Franklin Sim pf 30 37 37 37 38
26 30⅜ .1 Freeport Texas 600 21½ 21 21 22
12 8½ .. Fuller 2pf 10 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝

—G—

9½ 8 .. Gamewell 50 8 8 8 8
8⅜ 6½ .. GenAm Inv 300 6⅞ 6⅝ 6⅞ 7
38¼ 35 1¾ Gen Am Trans 600 35½ 35 35½ 35½
18⅞ 15½ .. Gen Asphalt 500 15⅜ 15⅜ 15⅜ 15½
9¼ 7¾ .60 Gen Baking 500 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½
125 115 8 Gen Baking pf 20 125 125 125 ..
7⅛ 6 .. Gen Bronze 600 6⅜ 6 6¼ 6¼
3¼ 2½ .. Gen Cable 200 2⅝ 2½ 2½ ..
25¼ 20½ .60 Gen Electric 13400 23¼ 22½ 23½ 22⅞
35½ 32¾ 1.80 Gen Foods 2600 35¼ 34¾ 35⅛ 35¼
⅜ ¼ .. Gen Gas & E A 700 ⅜ ¼ ⅜ ⅜
34¼ 29⅞ 1† Gen Motors 16700 30⅛ 29⅝ 30 30
113 107½ 5 Gen Mot 6% pf 400 112 112 112 112¼
24¼ 17⅝ .80† Gen Print Ink 6000 22½ 22 22½ 22½
99 93½ 6 Gen Print Ink pf 20 99 99 99 98¼
2⅜ 1⅝ .. Gen Pub Service 300 1¾ 1¾ 1¾ 1⅝
30 24¼ 1 Gen Ry Signal 200 25 24½ 24½ ..
1¾ 1⅛ .. Gen Realty 100 1½ 1½ 1½ 1⅝
19⅞ 16 .. Gen Rlty pf ww 200 17 16¾ 16¾ ..
20¼ 16¾ .. Gen Refractories 300 19¼ 19¼ 19¼ 19
19⅞ 16⅛ .. Gen Refract ct 900 18¾ 18⅝ 18⅝ 19
3⅝ 2½ .. Gimbel Bros 700 2¾ 2½ 2½ ..
75⅞ 70½ 5 Gillette S R pf 400 74⅝ 74¼ 74¾ 74
15⅛ 13⅛ 1 Gillette Saf Raz 1400 14¼ 14 14 14
108 104⅞ 7 Glidden pf 110 107½ 106½ 106½ 107⅛
27⅛ 21⅛ .. Gimbel Bros pf 200 21½ 21½ 21½ ..
27⅞ 23⅞ 1† Glidden 1100 27 26½ 26½ 27¼
4¾ 3¾ .. Gobel (Adolf) 600 4⅛ 4 4 4
18 15¾ 1.20 Gold Dust 800 17⅜ 17⅛ 17¼ 17⅛
11⅝ 11⅜ .6 Gold Dust pf 100 116½ 116½ 116½ ..
11⅞ 9½ .. Goodrich 900 9⅞ 9⅝ 9⅞ 10
26⅞ 21 .. Goodyear 2200 21⅜ 21 21¼ 21¼
54½ 45 .. Goodrich pf 00 51¼ 50 50 51
5⅝ 3⅞ .. Gotham Silk Hos 500 4 3⅞ 4 4
50 40⅝ 7 Goth S R pf ww 40 41 40⅝ 40⅝ ..
3¼ 2⅜ .. Graham Paige 1200 2½ 2⅜ 2½ 2½
7¾ 5¾ .. Granby 800 6½ 5¾ 6½ 6⅛
5 3½ .. Grand Union 100 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜
29¾ 17 1.50 Grand Un pf 100 17 17 17 28
35¼ 30 1 Grant (WT) 100 31 31 31 32
17¾ 12½ .. Great Nor pf 3600 12¾ 12½ 12¾ 12⅞
12⅞ 10⅛ .50 Great Nor Ore 400 10½ 10½ 10½ 10½
31⅜ 26⅜ 2.40 Great West Sug 1400 30⅛ 30 30⅛ 30⅛
12⅝ 11⅜ 7 Great W Sug pf 10 126½ 126½ 126½ 126
2¼ 1 .. Guantanamo Sug 100 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞

—H—

25¼ 21¼ 1½ Hackensack Wtr 100 25½ 25½ 25½ ..
6¼ 4½ .. Hahn Dept Sto 100 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞
7½ 5¾ .. Hall Printing 400 6¼ 6 6 ..
75 63 .. Hamilton W pf 50 67 67 67 ..
105½ 101 7 Hanna M A pf 10 105½ 105½ 105½ ..
20 16¾ .50 Harbison Walker 300 18⅜ 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅝
7 5½ .. Hat Corp of Am 400 6¼ 6 6¼ 6½
86¼ 81 6½ Hat Corp pf 40 84 83½ 83½ 83⅝
3 2 .. Havana El pf 20 2¾ 2¾ 2¾ ..
3⅞ 2¾ .. Hayes Body 100 2¾ 2¾ 2¾ ..
94½ 85 5 Hazel Atlas 400 94 93 93¾ 94½
77⅜ 73¼ 3† Hercules Powder 300 75 74½ 74½ ..
125 122 7 Hercules Powd pf 20 124⅜ 124½ 124½ ..
9¼ 7⅜ .. Holland Furnace 100 7⅜ 7⅜ 7⅜ ..
3¼ 2¾ .50 Hollander 100 3¾ 3¾ 3¾ 9
36¾ 31 2m Houdaille Her A 400 33 33 33 ..
9⅛ 7¼ .. Houdaille Her B 2900 8½ 8½ 8¼ 8⅜
55 49 3.50 Household Fin pf 100 54¾ 54¾ 54¾ ..
33⅛ 29⅝ .. Houston Oil new 200 23¾ 23¼ 23¼ ..
52½ 43 3 Howe Sound 600 47 46½ 46½ 47¼
12¾ 8½ .. Hudson Motor 1600 10 9⅞ 10 9¾
3⅞ 2⅛ .. Hupp Motors 1200 2¾ 2⅛ 2¼ 2⅜

—I—

17¾ 13¼ .. Ill Central 1500 12 11¾ 12 12
57½ 50 4 Ill Central LL 30 50 50 50 51
32⅜ 30½ 1.68 Ind Nat Gas & El 1800 31½ 30⅝ 31 31½
70½ 65 2 Ingersoll-Rand 200 69½ 69½ 69½ 69½
118 118 6 Ingersoll-R pf 50 118 118 118 ..
55½ 50⅞ 1 Inland Steel 100 52 52 52 5 50⅝
3⅞ 2¾ .. Inspiration Cop 200 3 3 3 3
4⅞ 4⅛ .14 Insuranshare Md 100 4½ 4½ 4½ ..
16½ 12⅜ .. Interboro R T (h) 1300 14¾ 14¼ 14¼ 14½
3 2¼ .. Intercon Rub 1000 2⅜ 2¼ 2¼ 2 ½
7 5½ .. Interlake Iron 100 5¾ 5¾ 5¾ 5⅝
5 4 .. Int Agr Corp 1300 4 4 4 4
42¾ 33½ .. Int Agr pf 100 38 38 38 ..
161½ 149¼ 6 Int Business M 300 158¾ 158½ 158½ ..
6⅝ 5 .20 Int Carriers 300 5 5 5 5⅛
33 26¼ .25e Int Cement 600 27 27 27 26¾
43¾ 37¼ .60 Int Harvester 2800 39½ 38¾ 39¼ 38¾
27⅛ 2 .. Int Hydrelec 300 2½ 2¼ 2¼ 2¼
24½ 22¼ .60 Int Nickel 6300 23⅝ 23¼ 23⅜ 23¾
3 1⅞ .. Int Pap&Pow A 200 2 1⅞ 1⅞ 2
12 6½ .. Int Pap&P pf 1500 7 6½ 7 7
100⅜ 98½ .. Int Pr Ink pf 40 100½ 100½ 100½ 100⅜
43⅜ 35⅝ .. Int Rys Cen Am 80 35¼ 35⅛ 35¼ ..
18½ 15¾ .. Int Rys C A pf 10 16 16 16 16
45¼ 44 2 Int Shoe 800 44⅛ 44 44 44½
9¾ 7⅞ .. Int Tel & Tel 5300 8 7⅞ 8 8
12⅜ 10 .. Interstate Dept S 200 12 11⅜ 12 11½
7 6¼ .. Intertype Corp 400 7 7 7 ..

—J—

57 53⅜ 3† Jewel Tea 100 55⅞ 55⅞ 55⅞ ..
37⅜ 48½ .. Johns Manville 2400 49½ 48½ 49½ 48¾
73 56½ .. Jones & L'lin pf 80 61½ 60¾ 61 61⅜

—K—

8⅞ 7½ .40 Kaufmann D St 900 8¾ 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅞
18⅜ 15¾ .50b Kayser (J) & Co 400 17½ 17½ 17½ 17⅜
23⅜ 11¼ .. Kelly-Springfield 800 13⅝ 13⅜ 13⅜ 13½
13⅜ 7⅛ .. Kelly-Sp 6% pf 100 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛ 11
181⅛ 175 .50† Kelvinator Corp 1600 183¼ 176½ 176⅝ 167⅝
18⅜ 15½ .60 Kennecott Cop 2100 16 15½ 15¾ 16⅜
11 10⅛ .. Kimberly Clark 100 10¾ 10¾ 10¾ ..
55 42 .. Kresge D S pf 40 55 55 55 55
22 20⅛ .1 Kresge 2100 21½ 20⅝ 21 20⅝
28¾ 23⅜ 1.60 Kroger Groc & B 1000 24½ 24 24¼ 24⅞

—L—

12⅞ 11¼ .50 Lee Rubber 200 11¾ 11¾ 11¾ 12
17⅜ 14 .. Lehigh Port Cem 100 14¼ 14¼ 14¼ 14⅞
99 89¾ 3½ Lehigh P Cem pf 10 97¾ 97¾ 97¾ ..
2⅞ 2 .. Lehigh Val Coal 400 2⅜ 2 2 2
11½ 7¼ .. Lehigh Val RR 900 8 7¼ 8 8
74¾ 69½ 2.40 Lehman Corp 200 71¼ 71¼ 71½ 72
32¾ 27 1.20 Libbey-Owens-F 1400 28¼ 27½ 28¼ 28
23 21½ 1.60 Life Saver 100 22 22 22 ..
19¼ 17 17½ Lily Tulip Cup 100 18 18 18 18
30⅞ 25¼ 1† Liquid Carbonic 400 27½ 26¾ 26⅞ 27¼
36⅞ 31¼ 1 Loew's Inc 7500 35½ 34½ 35⅛ 34⅞
104⅝ 102 6½ Lo

Commerce and Finance

Steel Mill Operations Not Expected to Decline Much Further

Business and Industry

Institute Weighs Provisos of New Banking Measure

Sees Benefits From Enlarged Powers If Wisely Administered

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—Weighing the strong and weak points of the new banking bill, the Alexander Hamilton Institute says that on the one hand the measure does carry dangerous possibilities—if the machinery set up is unwisely administered. On the other hand, it adds, the Federal Reserve System as it has operated for some 20 years has not been free from structural and administrative defects.

The fundamental changes from present practice proposed in the measure are summarized as follows: (1) an increased centralization of banking control in the Federal Reserve Board; (2) the centering of open market operations in that body, with power to enforce its policies; (3) changes in the character of banking permitted member banks; (4) changes in the requirements of eligibility for paper rediscountable at the Reserve banks, and (5) changes in the character of Federal Reserve notes.

Banking Measure Analyzed

In an analysis of the banking measure appearing in its current bulletin, the institute says:

"In favor of centralized control is the proposition that a unified administration is more efficient than a dividend one and that large central banking institutions have it. The argument to the contrary is that government control means political control and that to make the banking system subject to political control is to make sound operation of it more difficult.

"The question really comes down to probabilities as to the improvement or otherwise likely to accrue from a centralized direction—and in that direction the ability, character and strength of the management is the main factor. If the enlarged powers given the board are wisely exercised, the centralization of management may be an important step for improvement.

"Conversely the direct control may be utilized to further a radical inflation. Fears on the score of enlarged powers probably arise in part from a recollection of the past. The action of the Federal Reserve Board in the 1920-1921 readjustment was highly unpopular in agricultural centers. On two other occasions preceding 1929, the banking sentiment was more conservative than the Reserve Board's policy and the general comment on Reserve Bank management in the post-war period was that it acted after the event rather than before.

"While the board, through complete control of open market operations, is given a powerful brake with which to check a speculation and an accelerator with which to foster revival from a depression, the question is whether brakes would be applied in the fact of an adverse public sentiment and an adverse political pressure. Deflation is never popular."

The institute criticizes the proposal in the measure to enlarge the mortgage lending powers of commercial banks as "a step backward." It believes that a revival of the capital markets should be accomplished by some other means, although it does not suggest any.

Proposed Reserve Power

"The power proposed to be given the Reserve Board to determine the amount and the time of increasing reserve requirements in times of expansion is one which, wisely administered, is salutary," the bulletin continues.

"The power to regulate maturities and to prescribe the character of rediscountable collateral, effectively administered, could be a safeguard against manifest tendencies toward a freezing of assets."

Stating that some of the greatest concern will be felt over those provisions which have to do with changes in the character of Federal Reserve notes, the analysis says:

"The proposition now to make the notes issuable against the general assets of the banks is a step away from the elasticity which was an original objective. But it is not so great a change in character from the present note. Again, whether the assets back of the notes are liquid or otherwise will rest largely with the administration of the system. One thing past experience has demonstrated with regard to limitations on eligible assets is this: When the limitations become effective, if pressure is great enough, they will be abandoned."

Retailers Urged to Fight Income 'Pink Slip' Clause

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

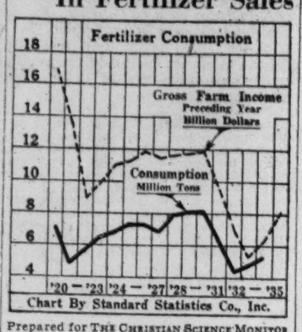
NEW YORK, Feb. 25—The National Retail Dry Goods Association is urging its member stores throughout the country to write and wire their senators and representatives in support of the bill recently introduced into Congress to repeal the "pink slip" provision of the Revenue Act of 1934 pertaining to the filing of income tax returns.

There are 5500 department, dry goods and specialty stores in the organization.

The repeal of this provision, which provides that all federal income tax returns be made available for public scrutiny by requiring every income tax payer to file a pink slip containing information on gross income, deductions, etc., is necessary for the "protection of law-abiding taxpayers," according to Mr. Sweitzer.

"This provision is fraught with danger," he declared. "It will furnish a Who's Who, or list of prospects for every gangster, racketeer, kidnaper, and blackmailer in the country, and it will make every taxpayer their potential victim."

Expect 10 P. C. Gain In Fertilizer Sales



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE sharp reduction in crop surpluses last year, and the consequent liberalizing of the AAA's acreage restriction programs for 1935, promise larger plantings in leading staples this spring.

This prospect, combined with the 29 per cent gain in 1934 farm income, clearly suggests increased fertilizer sales during the current selling season.

Although estimates made even at this time necessarily are subject to a wide margin of error, it is not unreasonable to expect that fertilizer sales this spring will be at least 10 per cent to 15 per cent larger than a year ago.

Equitable Income For Year 1934 Is Largest on Record

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—The largest business in its history is reported for last year by the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Its income for the period was $414,861,901, an increase of $61,800,960 over 1933. Total assets on Dec. 31, 1934, were $1,657,301,147, an increase of $136,593,768 for the year.

Ordinary insurance issued in the year, excluding revivals and additions, amounted to $356,814,648, an increase of 11.55 per cent over 1933.

New group life insurance amounted to $102,389,354, an increase of $22,624,686.

The total of issued and paid for life insurance for the year was $459,204,002. A new high record also was established last year in the number of individual annuity contracts issued, and in the number of group pension plans placed on the company's books.

Payments to policyholders amounted to $198,972,447, of which $66,105,847 represented death claims and $132,866,600 payments to living policyholders in matured endowments, dividends, annuities and other forms.

The aggregate of payments to policyholders since organization of the company 75 years ago is $3,401,426,751.

Sharp Advance In Chinese Dollar

SHANGHAI, Feb. 25 (AP)—The Chinese Government's machinery for stabilization of exchange failed to halt the advance of the Chinese silver dollar today. The dollar reached the highest mark since 1929, skyrocketing to 38⅝ against the United States dollar under a wave of speculative buying.

(The average quotation for the silver dollar last week as against the United States dollar was (.372).

An attempt to spike a rumor which reportedly was contributing to the dollar's advance, the Nationalist Government's Ministry of Finance issued a statement that "the Government has no intention of abolishing the export duty on silver or relaxing control over the exchange markets."

German Bondholders Receive a Payment

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP)—After a long delay resulting from legal technicalities and foreign exchange difficulties, holders of 116 issues of German dollar bonds received today cash and scrip in satisfaction of interest for the period of Jan. 1 to June 30, 1934. The bonds affected have a face value of between $700 million and $800 million.

The payment is at the rate of 30 per cent of the interest in dollars and 70 per cent in Reichsmark scrip. The offer also applies to holders whose bonds matured so that the principal is to be paid at the same rate as the interest.

Steel Operations Not Expected To Decline Further

Renewed Purchasing Likely After March 1 Under Code Regulations

By H. A. Knight
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—Operations in the steel industry have declined for two successive weeks, but the majority opinion is probably to the effect that the decline will not continue much lower.

In fact it is inconcievable that the peak of the first half of the year will have proved to have been February. Usually March or April promises to be the high point of the year.

There are even now signs of improvement. In the first place the settling of the gold clause uncertainty has been the signal for those promoting enterprises involving the use of steel to go ahead. Moreover, books for second quarter can be opened on March 1 under the regulations of the steel code, and this date will probably be followed by renewed purchasing.

Steel Corp. After Scrap

It was considered significant that the United States Steel Corporation came into the market for steel scrap last week, and for the first time since April, 1934.

The iron and steel jobbers in the New York district find that the volume of sales is slightly better than during January—and that had been a brisk month. Orders for steel out of warehouse are for small tonnages individually but the aggregate is large.

Virtually all iron and steel producers filed prices for second quarter during the week. There were only minor changes.

The largest structural steel project at New York since Radio City was built has appeared in live form, involving nearly 55,000 tons of steel for the tri-boro bridge. At least half this steel is scheduled to be bought in March.

The rail maker in Alabama has started up operations with a backlog of 60,000 tons of rails on order books. New rail orders come in slowly. Railroad steel purchasing is still below most other lines, though there is constantly a slight improvement.

Tin plate makers are disappointed at times because the can makers are not specifying more freely. However, they have not given up the expectancy that tin plate consumption this year will be 20 to 40 per cent greater than last. There is still a chance that new high records will have been attained.

Motor Trade Busy

Some of the chief steel consuming lines are by no means slackening their pace. Retail sales of automobiles continue to expand. It is estimated that February production will have been 370,000 cars and trucks and that March output will have been at least 400,000 units.

Shipments of steel to the automobile makers may have reached their peak but they should continue to go forward in the same steady volume for many weeks.

Pig iron demand seems to be improving at Boston and Philadelphia, whereas at New York progress is now slow. Sales at Boston are estimated to be running about 1000 a week.

Makers of textile machinery and paper mill machinery have better prospects.

No price changes on pig iron have been filed for second quarter, which occasions no surprise. Those salesmen who travel through New England find that the foundrymen expect increasing sales of their castings.

Cotton Spinning At 102.6 P. C. Capacity

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—The cotton spinning industry is reported by the Census Bureau to have operated at 102.6 per cent of capacity, on a single-shift basis, during January, compared with 87.1 per cent during December last and 73.5 per cent during January last year.

Spinning spindles in place Jan. 31 totaled 30,825,944 of which 25,145,964 were active at some time during the month, compared with 30,889,484 and 25,057,270 for December last, and 30,938,340 and 24,840,870 for January last year.

Active spindle hours for January totaled 7,510,017,095 or an average of 244 hours per spindle in place, compared with 6,027,205,823 and 195 for December last, and 5,095,047,829 and 165 for January last year.

Uncle Sam World's Largest Securities Owner With $16,955,000,000 Invested

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—The Federal Government is now the largest owner of securities in the world, it is shown in a survey made public by the National Industrial Conference Board. On Sept. 30, 1934, the latest date for which a complete figure was available, securities held by the Government totaled $16,955,000,000. This was equivalent to 67 per cent of the net debt of the Government on that date.

Analyzing the securities owned by the Government, the Conference Board points out that the country's participation in the World War and the creation of quasi-governmental agencies have resulted in the high securities figure.

The survey lists the Federal holdings on Sept. 30, 1934, as follows:

1. Foreign securities—$12,015,000,000. "The collection of any considerable part of this total will doubtless depend on the attitude of the United States toward revision of the debt agreements," the study comments.

2. Reconstruction Finance Corporation—$2,962,000,000.

3. Other governmental corporations and credit agencies—$1,207,000,000, this total consisting entirely of equities in corporations in which earnings or profits are generally secondary to the achievement of other objectives.

4. Miscellaneous groups of securities—$655,000,000, including those of:

(a) Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works—$214,000,000.

(b) Farm Credit Administration—$150,000,000.

(c) Securities received by the United States Shipping Board Bureau on account of sales of ships and other materials—$140,000,000.

(d) The only other important miscellaneous obligations held were those resulting from loans to farmers for seed, feed, drought relief and crop production.

5. Four war emergency corporations (The Emergency Fleet Corporation, the U. S. Spruce Production Corporation, the U. S. Housing Corporation and the War Finance Corporation)—$117,000,000.

"Because of the extremely diverse character of the securities owned by the Government, it is impossible to estimate their worth as realizable assets," the study says. "Any appraisal of the foreign obligations would at best be arbitrary."

London Pepper 'Corner' Failure May Mean Brake on Speculation

City Considering Stringent Regulations to Prevent Recurrence of Attempts to Rig the Market—Legitimate Brokers Involved in Collapse of Pool

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Much more drastic control of speculation is expected to result from the inquiry which followed the spectacular collapse of the pepper ring here at the beginning of this month. (February).

The inner history of this remarkable attempt to engineer a "corner" indicates that early last year some London dealers worked out a plan to acquire all the pepper output of the East Indies (where practically all the world's black and white pepper is produced), drive up prices by holding it off the market and then unload in the time-dishonored fashion of speculators the world over.

Caught in Own Web

Unfortunately, from their point of view, they overlooked two major facts; one, that the world's consumption of pepper is more or less constant so that rising prices do not stimulate business as often happens in other trades; the other, that the native producers had considerable reserve stocks of pepper which they promptly brought out from their hiding places when the operations of the ring began to send up prices.

Owing to the increase in the visible supplies the ring found itself faced with the necessity of buying up far more pepper than they had bargained for. There was a time when they could have owned themselves beaten and cut their losses. Instead of doing so, they went on buying. But still the pepper kept coming out of the native "go-downs."

Finally, toward the end of 1934, it became evident that the supplies were too large to be cornered with the resources at the disposal of the speculators. Then prices came down with a run, the banks refused further credit. The game was, in fact, up.

The scheme was engineered in the first instance by a group of brokers dealing in produce and metals. The principal firm concerned had many prominent names among its shareholders, but it is not alleged that they had anything to do with the conduct of its business. After the ramp was started by the original group, it appears to have spread to other produce brokers who, seeing the price going up, bought and sold nonexistent pepper in the hope of quick profits.

One of the worst features of the business is that when the speculation failed, it involved a number of Mincing Lane brokers who were engaged in legitimate buying and selling of pepper as intermediaries between producer in the East and consumer in the West. An attempt was made, it is believed, more or less successfully, to differentiate between legitimate traders and speculators when the banks finally took action.

Stringent Regulations Needed

It is now intended to adopt much more stringent regulations to prevent a recurrence of such attempts to rig the market. People are beginning to realize that unless the city cleans itself up in regard to speculation, the State may feel obliged to step in and perform the cleaning process. The city, naturally, knows its own business better than the State does. But signs are multiplying that if the city refuses to set its own house in order, the house will be set in order in spite of it, from outside.

While the pepper ramp was going on, involving altogether some £2,000,000, a smaller game was being played with shellac. In this case, however, the speculators were wiser in their generation and at the beginning of February they made an arrangement with their creditors just before it was too late.

Between them, however, the two sets of gamblers managed to disorganize the work of Mincing Lane, the world's largest commodity market, for several weeks. Moreover, as some of the chief persons concerned had other heavy interests, notably in tin, the effect of their activities was felt far beyond the confines of Mincing Lane.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Wall Street's big moment last week was of course Monday noon when the stock market for a brief hour soared, following the Supreme Court's gold-clause decision. But the rest of the week was chiefly occupied with getting over this initial reaction. By Saturday stock market volume had almost shrunk to its pre-decision proportions, heartily disappointing brokers, and stock prices had sunk to lower levels than prevailed on Monday morning before the decision was released.

The foreign exchange market after a brief flurry of excitement on Monday in which the foreign exchanges rallied sharply, sunk back into inactivity. The market for government bonds alone among the principal markets seems to have derived a lasting stimulus from the decision, for the mild rally in non-gold-clause bonds which appeared on Monday boadened out by the end of the week into a general upswing in government obligations to new high prices.

While the speculative element in the Street welcomed the court's decision on the gold-clause resolution, conservative opinion was, of course, disturbed by it and considered the minority opinion paraphrased by Justice McReynolds as more in keeping with the principles of financial morality by which a commercial community lives.

Market Rally Short-Lived

Stock Exchange authorities were prepared for the announcement when it came. During the active hour of trading governors of the exchange were on the floor ready to meet difficulties, but none developed. Brokers reported an unusually small number of complaints over execution for such a period of fast trading. Apparently the SEC found nothing sinister behind the rapid fluctuations. Traders commented that in the old pre-regulated days the market might have been steadier but that the publicity requirement for large stockholders probably keeps many from their habit of helping steady prices.

The rail and gold shares led the rally. The rails benefit particularly since they have so many gold promises outstanding, and the gold shares benefit because the decision removes any likelihood of a decrease in the price of gold. Utilities scarcely participated at all.

On Tuesday the market started to retrace its steps, and the non-participation of the utilities began to prove ominous. Weighed down by worry over the Congressional hearings on the Rayburn anti-holding-company bill they sank rapidly and on Wednesday dropped to new lows for the depression. Declaration of the regular American Telephone dividend brought the group no help. The rest of the list trailed down after them, and by the end of the week the Monday noon gains were fully wiped out and the market was "soggy." As an example, the stock of Baltimore and Ohio jumped up Monday noon from 10¾ to 15, closed Monday at 13¾, and closed Saturday at 10½.

Dollar Drops Abroad

There were many in the Street who considered the excited activity on Monday a bad sign, comparing it to the erratic movements and sharp jumps on large volume which often characterize the top of an upswing. Business news was also considered unfavorable. There is some hope that the end of the gold-clause uncertainty may be a mild stimulus to business, but such items as the drop in steel scrap prices are not favorable.

Immediately after the news came from Washington Monday, which ended the last hope of return of the dollar to its old gold parity, the dollar dropped in 15 minutes from a substantial premium to a small discount against gold-bloc currencies. It rallied slightly Tuesday and Wednesday and then turned quiet. The center of action in the foreign exchange market apparently shifted to London. There were heavy imports of gold, but they all resulted from engagements made previously and no more are expected. The movement of gold to these shores, which began November 5 and in two waves has brought in over $400 million, is considered at an end.

Bankers made rather wry faces about the profits of the Stabilization Fund from the recent exchange upset which they were unable to share. The Fund first bought francs and sterling cheap while the dollar was high. Then after the Court's decision the Fund sold back part of these francs and sterling for cheap dollars. The remainder are thought to have been converted into gold and brought here as metal. Banks would like to have had a hand in the business, but the risks were too great.

Many Bonds at New Highs

The chief immediate effect on government bonds of the gold-clause decision was to wipe out the half-point premium on issues bearing the clause. But second thoughts of the benefits to government credit of the decision brought a rally on Tuesday which put 15 issues to new highs. This rally, which continued through Thursday, was also helped by the general favorable demand-supply situation for domestic high-grade bonds, which also rose.

Secretary Morgenthau's announcement on Thursday brought the government bond market another favorable surprise. The Treasury is going to try to finance the deficit between now and June 15 entirely out of cash in hand and the proceeds of sales of bills. The only bonds or notes to be issued will be to replace the $528 millions of notes falling due March 15, and the $1870 millions of Liberty bonds falling due April 15. Twenty-five million dollars a week will be raised by selling $100 millions of bills to repace the weekly maturity of $75 millions. Thus there will be no increase in the supply of outstanding government bonds between now and June. Banks and large investors will be squeezed even more closely between the alternative of bonds and short-term bills as investments. The Treasury's bond financing requirements are sharply reduced from the Administration estimate included with the budget early in January.

The effect of this announcement on the government bond market Saturday was almost electric. Almost every issue reached a new high. That this was entirely due to the Treasury announcement was shown in the fact that the rally did not extend to non-Treasury issues.

The end of the gold-clause uncertainty is expected to result in some long-delayed capital flotations soon. The favorable effects were immediately shown by a sudden acceleration in the volume of bonds of the Standard Oil of New Jersey presented for redemption under the call issued at the turn of the year. The State of New York announced an offering of $45 millions of bonds which had been held up pending the Supreme Court's decision. Other such announcements are expected soon.

Hamilton Survey Says Unemployed Total 13,048,000

Institute Finds 38,830,000 at Work—Little Change in Last 14 Months

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—The latest figure available shows that in December, 1934, there were 13,048,000 persons unemployed, which was 25.9 per cent of the total supply of 50,406,000 workers in the United States, according to a survey by the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

There was a considerable amount of unemployment even before the depression began. At the low figure in October, 1929, there were 2,485,000 persons unemployed. This unemployment figure showed an almost steady rise after the stock market crash in 1929 until it reached a peak of 16,814,000 in March, 1933. The increase in unemployment was greater than the decrease in employment because of the gain in population.

After March, 1933, the unemployment figure dropped rapidly for a period of seven months, reaching 12,810,000 in October, 1933. Since that time unemployment has fluctuated in the vicinity of that figure. The lowest figure reached since that time was 12,405,000 in May, 1934.

Turning to figures of persons employed, the institute shows that there were 38,830,000 persons employed in May last year, compared with 3,062,000 in March, 1933, the low for the depression.

In October, 1929, the peak month prior to the depression, there were 46,015,000 persons employed in the United States. After the steady decline in employment until the low point of March, 1933, the figure started climbing upward until May, 1934. From that time it dropped 472,000 to a total of 37,358,000 persons employed in December, 1934—just slightly higher than the October, 1933, figure.

Thus, practically all the improvement which has occurred in the employment situation since the low for the depression took place in the first seven months after the bank crisis in March, 1933.

Federal Tax Income Up $333,894,104 In First Seven Months

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—While tallying up with one hand a $333,894,104 increase in seven months in its tax income over a corresponding period in the last fiscal year, the Treasury recently drafted with the other a new device for its borrowing system.

The monthly statement by the Bureau of Internal Revenue disclosed the January collections as $194,365,650, in comparison with $182,404,924 in January, 1934. This brought the fiscal year's total to $1,731,844,578 as compared with $1,397,950,474 in the fiscal year 1934.

Meanwhile, taking advantage of easy money market conditions, Secretary Morgenthau announced that nine-month bills would be added to the financing program of the Government. Hereafter, the Treasury will issue weekly $50,000,000 of 273-day bills, to be sold on a discount basis to the highest bidder, in addition to a similar amount of similar six months paper.

Internal revenue collections for January included a boost in income tax receipts. They were $6,470,476 over last January, and the cumulative figure showed an improvement of $110,215,180 in this form of revenue.

The month's liquor taxes were $3,974,188 higher than last year, due almost entirely to distilled spirits and to beer. The seven months receipts were $119,634,294 higher than in 1934. Beer returned to $122,397,310 in the latter period, as compared with only $83,680,728 last year.

Miscellaneous taxes, which President Roosevelt wants continued, yielded $11,293,367 in January and $72,384,394 in the seven months period, while manufacturers' excise taxes—also expected to be continued—brought in $25,845,747 in the month and $193,398,903 thus far in the year.

Tobacco taxes produced $40,328,000 in the month and $266,849,901 in the year.

Dividend Meetings Scheduled for Week

THE following dividend meetings are scheduled for this week by companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange:

Affiliated Products
Allied Chemical and Dye
Amer. Bank Note
American Can
Amer. Hawaiian S. S.
Amer. Home Products
Amer. Power & Light
American Safety Razor
Amer. Tobacco
Beatrice Creamery
Bohn Aluminum & Brass
Borg-Warner Corp.
Coca Cola
Commercial Credit
Curtis Publishing
Filene's (Wm.) Sons
General Railway Signal
Gillette Safety Razor
Gold Dust Corp.
Great Western Sugar
Hackensack Water
Hazel-Atlas Glass
Heime (George W.) Co.
Hercules Powder
International Cement
Johns-Manville Corp.
Lorillard (P.) & Co.
Myers (F. E.) & Bros.
National Lead
Scott Paper
Reading Co.
United Corp.
Wesson Oil and Snowdrift
West Penn Electric
West Penn Power
Wilson & Co.
Yale & Towne Mfg.

Commodity Prices Advance Slightly In Week of Feb. 16

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—Wholesale commodity prices showed a slight increase during the week ended Feb. 16, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The index, based on the 1926 average, advancing from 79.1 to 79.4. For the corresponding week of 1934 the index was 73.7.

Index numbers of commodity groups for the last two weeks and for the week ended Feb. 17, 1934 were as follows:

	Feb 16	Feb 9	Feb 2	Feb 17 1934
All commodities	79.4	79.1	79.1	73.7
Farm products	79.2	78.1	78.3	62.1
Foods	83.1	82.3	81.5	67.4
Hides & lthr prods	86.7	86.6	76.8	90.4
Textile products	69.7	69.6	69.9	76.6
Fuel & lghtg mtrls	74.0	74.3	74.4	73.8
Metals & met prods	85.1	85.2	85.2	85.0
Building mtrls	84.6	84.7	84.9	86.7
Chemicals & drugs	80.4	80.4	80.2	75.4
Housefurn goods	82.1	82.3	82.2	81.9
Miscellaneous	70.2	70.1	70.2	68.6

The highest general average of 1934 was 77.8, in the week ended Sept. 8, and the lowest was 71, in the week of Jan. 6.

The highest point touched during 1933 was 71.7, in the week ended Nov. 18; the lowest was 59.6, in the week of March 4.

Small Motor Makers' Sales Are Affected By the 'Big Three'

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—Inroads into the sales field of the smaller automobile producers were continued in 1934 by the "Big Three" in the motor industry, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

General Motors, Ford and Chrysler sold 90.9 per cent of the total passenger cars sold in 1934 as compared with 90.1 per cent in 1933.

Ford increased its proportion of the "Big Three's" share in 1934 at the expense of General Motors and Chrysler. Ford's proportion was 28.2 per cent as compared with 21.0 per cent in 1933 while General Motors accounted for 39.8 per cent against 43.3 per cent in 1933 and Chrysler 22.9 per cent compared with 25.8 per cent.

Ten New Banks Offer Services in Eight States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 23—New banks offering services during the past week numbered 10 and included eight states, according to Rand McNally Company.

A breakdown of the report shows that one new national bank was opened, five new state banks and five new branch offices. The institutions are located in the states of Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Virginia.

Unfavorable Crop News Influencing Traders in Grain

Market Activities Following Gold Clause Decisions Disappoint Bulls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 25—Unfavorable crop news from the Southwest is coinciding this year with the calendar date, which is traditionally associated with a shaft to the buying side of the market. This date is placed variously from Washington's Birthday to March 1.

While some of the reasons which formerly made this a logical time to buy wheat are nonexistent, there are still a great many operators in the market who place some reliance on this tradition.

For one reason, it usually marks the period crop uncertainty as wheat enters the growing season in the Southwest, when high winds and dry weather, with quickly changing temperatures, can play havoc with the crop.

Another reason is that the date usually coincides with a sold-out market at a time when mills have to replenish stocks.

This year any unfavorable weather conditions in the west end of the winter wheat belt will accentuate a cash situation that is already extremely tight as the result of the small crops of the last two years.

The last two or three days' reports from Kansas, Oklahoma and the Texas Panhandle have stressed violent dust storms, which usually are the forerunners of damage talk.

The hard winter wheat area as a whole and the west half of it especially are deficient in normal subsoil moisture reserves.

The deficiency is of three year's standing, and another year of subnormal moisture will prove decidedly serious.

February precipitation has been of small extent, and current advices indicate the present situation over an area of 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 acres is as bad as last year, and possibly worse. The remainder of the belt is in good shape so far as moisture is concerned.

The market activities in grain following the gold decisions were the reverse of what many expected, the prices for wheat and other cereals dropping sharply following a brisk rally immediately following the decisions. Later the market position was regarded as being about the same as before the uncertainty over the gold decisions became a factor.

New buying failed to come into the market as expected, and as a result longs registered disappointment by selling out in lines in considerable volume.

Flour buying also failed to develop as anticipated, although stocks are small. The deferred deliveries, affected more by the unfavorable weather news, were relatively a little firmer than the May.

Cash premiums for wheat are well maintained, and the movement is small, and showing no signs of increase. At the present rate of visible supply decreases stocks will be light by the end of May.

Sugar Consumption In Europe Rises

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—Fourteen leading European countries consumed more sugar in 1934 than they did in 1933, according to Lamborn & Co.

Consumption for the year totaled 7,467,764 long tons, raw sugar, compared with 7,194,389 tons consumed during 1933, an increase of 273,375 tons, or 3.8 per cent.

Production of sugar for these countries during the season which started on Sept. 1, 1934, and which has just come to a close, is placed at 6,405,170 long tons, raw sugar, as contrasted with 5,457,390 tons in the previous season, an increase of 947,780 tons, or 17.4 per cent.

The 14 countries included in the survey are Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Irish Free State, Italy, Poland, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

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Several Records Are Bettered In Track and Field

Rhode Island State Star Breaks Own Weight Throw Figures

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—The National Indoor Track and Field championships of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States furnished more sensations than seemed possible to be accumulated into one arena of an evening, as one world record followed another, interspersed with upsets and only slightly less stellar performances among the throng of performers at Madison Square Garden Saturday evening.

Even in the afternoon when the 35-pound weight throw was staged at Squadron A Armory, Henry F. Dreyer, Rhode Island State College, the defending champion, hurled the big sphere farther than it has ever gone before, 55 feet, 3¾ inches, more than an inch over his record intercollegiate heave last year, and bettering his championship record by more than two feet. If allowed this is a new world record.

Once more the honors of the meet, as on so many previous occasions, go to Glenn V. Cunningham, the mile machine, who capped his indoor season in defending his 1500-meter title, the metric mile, by running away from the rest of the field for a new world record of 3m. 50.5s., bettering his record of last year by 1.7s. But close to him was Jesse Owens of Ohio State University, who started the evening performances with a startling display of virtuosity in the broad jump, when every one of his six jumps was over 25 feet, and his best, 25ft. 9in., established a new world indoor record. Then he went on in the 60-meter dash to establish a new world record in a semifinal heat of 6.6s., only to have the championship snatched away from him in the final, when Benjamin Johnson, the Columbia sophomore, made the same new figures to win the title. Ralph H. Metcalfe, Marquette University, hitherto acclaimed as the world's fastest human, was eliminated in the semifinal which first brought the new record, placing third to Owens and Sam Maniaci, the other Columbia sprinter.

The fifth world indoor record went to Henry Cieman, of the Achilles Club, of Toronto, Can., also early in the evening, when he defeated the defending champion, Charles Eschenbach, New York A. C., in the 1500-meter walk, in 6m. 7.3s., lowering the record established last year by Louis Welch, in the Boston A. A. games, by 1.5s.

Percy M. Beard, New York Athletic Club, won the 65-meter hurdles, as expected, but his opposition was not sufficient to force a new record, though Beard equaled his record performance of two years ago, of 8.6s., in the final round.

The other outstanding event was in the relays, when a team from New York Curb Exchange A. A., composed of Harry Hoffman, John Trachy, Harold Lamb and James Herbert, won both the 1000-meter and the 1600-meter relays, establishing a new championship record in the latter of 3m. 20.7s., bettering the old record made by Edwards, Jones, Carr and Healey of the University of Pennsylvania, but still below the world record of Edwards, Carr, Steel and Healey, in 1931, of 3m. 17.8s.

New York Athletic Club had no difficulty at all in retaining its team championship with 36 points, while the next best was New York University with 11, the Curb relay men with 10, Manhattan University 9, as the result of another relay, and Columbia with 8, from the sprints.

60-Meter Dash—Won by Ben Johnson, Columbia; Jesse Owens, Ohio State, second; Eulace Peacock, Temple, third; Samuel Maniaci, Columbia, fourth. Time—6.6s. (Equals new indoor world's record made by Owens in semifinal.)

65-Meter Hurdles—Won by P. M. Beard, New York A. C.; P. B. Good, Bowdoin, second; John Fatseas, N. Y. U., third; Genaro Noerager, N. Y. U., fourth. Time—8.6s. (Equals indoor world record.)

600-Meter Run—Won by Milton Sandler, German-American A. C.; James Elliot, Villanova, second; Kenneth Gilmore, Columbia, third; Elton Brown, Kansas City A. C., fourth. Time—1h. 21.9s.

1500-Meter Run—Won by Glenn V. Cunningham, Iowa City, Iowa; William R. Bonthron, N. Y. A. C., second; Gene G. Venzke, University of Pennsylvania, third; Eric Ny, Sweden, fourth. Time—3m. 50.5s. (World indoor and championship record; old record 3m. 52.25s., made by Cunningham in 1934.)

Running High Jump—Won by Cornelius Johnson, Compton Junior College, Los Angeles, Calif., 6ft. 7in; A. H. Threadgill, Temple, 6 ft. 6in., second; George B. Spitz Jr., N. Y. A. C., 6ft. 4in., third; tie for fourth place between H. M. Osborn, Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, and Welford Wilson, City College, 6ft. 2in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by Jesse Owens, Ohio State, 25ft. 9in.; Eulace Peacock, Temple, 25ft. 1½in., second; John Brooks, Chicago, 24ft. 4½in., third; Eddie Gordon Jr., Iowa City, Iowa, 23ft. 11¾in., fourth. (World indoor and championship record; old indoor world and championship record, 25ft. 3¼in., by Owens in 1934.)

Pole Vault—Tie for first place among Oscar Sutermeister, Boston A. A.; Eldon Stuhlman, Syracuse, and Roy Lowry, Michigan N. C., 13t. 4in.; John W. Winsowitz, Ohio State, 13ft. fourth.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by Jack Torrance, Louisiana State, 49ft. 7in.; W. H. Niblock, Bowdoin, 47ft. 7in., second; Jules Finklestein, N. Y. U., 47ft. 3in., third; Frank Maurier, N. Y. A. C., 44ft. 7in., fourth.

Thirty-five Pound Weight Throw—Won by Henry F. Dreyer, Rhode Island State, 55ft. 3¾in. (Indoor and championship record; old indoor record, 55ft. 2¼in.; old championship record, 53ft. 8in., both by Dreyer, 1934); Louis Lepis, Shore A. C., Elberon, N. J., 51ft. 6in., second; Mortimer Rennick, unattached, 50ft. 5in., third; Irving Folwartshny, R. I. State, 50ft. 1in., fourth.

1000-Meter Medley Relay (400, 100, 200, 300 Meters)—Won by New York Curb Exchange (Hoffman, Trachy, Lamb, Herbert); New York University, second; Fordham University, third; New York Athletic Club, fourth. Time—2m. 6.5s.

1600-Meter Relay—Won by New York Curb Exchange (Trachy, Lamb, Herbert, Hoffman); Holy Cross College, second; New York Athletic Club, third. Time—3m. 20.7s. (championship record; old record, 3m. 21s., made by University of Pennsylvania—Edwards, Jones, Carr, Healey—1933).

2000-Meter Medley Relay—Won by Manhattan College (Averill, Morrissey, Thompson, Ray); New York University, second; Manhattan College freshmen, third; Penn State College, fourth. Time—7m. 13s.

1500-Meter Walk—Won by Henry Cieman, Achilles Club, Toronto; Charles Eschenbach, New York A. C., second; Louis Welch, Boston A. A., third; Max Ruetel, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., fourth. Time—6m. 7.3s. (New world record.)

Breaks Another Record

Glenn V. Cunningham

Britain Preparing For Ryder Cup Play

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Preparations are already afoot in Britain for the dispatching of a formidable team of professional golfers to defend the Ryder Cup against the United States on the links of the Ridgewood County Club, New Jersey, Sept. 28 and 29. The team will leave this country Sept. 14. The championship committee of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews has earmarked £200 toward the expenses of the trip.

The Ryder Cup, an imposing gold trophy put up by Mr. Samuel Ryder, of St. Albans, England, for competition between professional teams representing Great Britain and the United States of America, was first competed for in June, 1927. British and American professional teams had twice met before this.

The first occasion was at Gleneagles, Scotland, in 1921, when the home players won by 12 matches to 3. In 1926 the rivals met again and, at Wentworth, England, the Britishers were once more victorious by 13½ matches to 1½. Worcester, Mass., United States of America, was the scene of the first clash for the Ryder Cup. The Americans won by 9½ matches to 2½.

Britain earned the trophy at Moortown, Leeds, in 1929, by 7 to 5 but lost it to America in 1931. The 1929 match was played during a heat-wave at Scioto, and the score was 9 to 3. The last encounter of the series was over the Southport and Ainsdale course, England, in 1933. The result of this match was in doubt until the finish of the last game, when Britain once more took possession of the cup with a victory at 6½ to 5½.

Hagen Has Two-Stroke Lead

PALMA CEIA COURSE, Tampa, Fla., Feb. 25 (AP)—Walter C. Hagen, Detroit veteran, held a two-stroke lead over the field at the end of the 36-hole qualifying round in the $3000 Gasparilla open here yesterday. He posted a card of 35-36—71 yesterday, a stroke over par and seven strokes over his score in the first round. Clarence Doser, of Rochester, N. Y., was in second place with 71-34-32-66—137. Billie Burke, former United States open champion from Belleair, Fla., was third with 68-33-38-71—139. George Bolesta, 17-year-old Tampa youth, set a competitive amateur record here by posting a card of 34-34-68 yesterday which, with his 72 of the previous day, gave him a 36-hole total of 140. He led the amateurs.

Nusslein Is Still Master

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Feb. 25 (AP)—Hans Nusslein of Germany today was still the tennis master of that other skillful European Karel B. Kozeluh. Just as he did in the Chicago professional nationals last July, Nusslein defeated Kozeluh in four sets in the finals of a pro tourney here. Dropping the first set in warming up, Nusslein then flashed court strategy that kept the Czech costantly on the go, and left him exhausted and defeated. The score was 3—6, 6—3, 6—1, 6—1. Bruce P. Barnes of Austin, Texas, and Kozeluh beat Nusslein and Arthur Didolph of Hartford, Conn., 6—4, 6—1, 5—7, 6—3, to win the doubles final.

Mikkelson Places First

WINSTED, Conn., Feb. 25 (AP)—Strand Mikkelson of Greenfield, Mass., captured first place in the professional ski meet held here yesterday before 5000 spectators. The Greenfield flier tallied 567 points, 11 more than Anton Lekang of New Haven, Yale skiing instructor, who was second. Clarence Olsen, Hartford star, was third with 519 points. Lekang, however, broke his own Winsted ski hill record by five feet, jumping 230 feet during an exhibition "flight" which followed the competition.

College Wrestling Results

Amherst 21, Wesleyan 11.
Annapolis 21, Harvard 11.
Brown 16, West Point 16.
Columbia 18, Princeton 16.
Illinois 27½, Ohio State 1½.
Indiana 22, Michigan 6.
Iowa State 25, Nebraska 3.
Johns Hopkins 21, Gallaudet 13.
Minnesota 29, Wisconsin 3.
Penn State 20, Lehigh 6.
Ursinus 20, Gettysburg 20.

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Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:30.

Indoor Tennis Title Is Won By A Californian

Jane Sharp Defeats Helen Pedersen—First Set Goes to 20 Games

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—Eleanor Jane Sharp of Pasadena, Calif., fulfilled the promise of her earlier matches in the United States women's indoor tennis championships at the Seventh Regiment Armory on Saturday, when she won two championships in succession. She captured the singles title from Helen A. Pedersen of Stamford, Conn., after a closely fought battle, 11-9, 6-1, and then combined with Gregory S. Mangin, to win the mixed doubles championship from Mme. Sylvia Jung Henrotin of Havre, France, reputed one of the best doubles players in her country, paired with Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff Jr., also a star in doubles, after another struggle, scored at 9-7, 10-8.

As in her semifinal victory over Dorothy B. Andrus, the Californian relied on her ability to play net for her victory, and though Miss Pedersen fought brilliantly and well, her naturally defensive backcourt game proved inadequate to meet the varied play of Miss Sharp, who improved in accuracy as the match proceeded, and the second set found Miss Sharp in the lead all the way.

Starting at backcourt also, Miss Sharp dropped three games in a row, but won the next three with her volleys, and then they battled on even terms until Miss Sharp was three times at set point in the twelfth game, only to lose the opportunity. But another sustained net attack finally gave her the set in the twentieth game.

The second set was far closer than the score, 6—1, shows. The play of Miss Pedersen, though wholly backcourt, showed great power, and only the skill of Miss Sharp in obtaining openings for advances to the net gave her the advantage. But these proved effective, while her handling of the shots of Miss Pedersen prevented any earned points for the latter. Only in the third game, on her own errors, was Miss Sharp a loser, and then it was only after deuce had been called twice.

Linfield Club Wins Irish Championship

Irish Association Football League
Final Standing

Club	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Agst.	Pts.
Linfield	21	4	1	76	19	46
Derry City	18	4	4	64	32	40
Belfast Celtic	17	3	6	96	36	37
Glentoran	16	4	6	70	42	36
Portadown	14	5	7	56	38	33
Distillery	11	5	10	47	44	27
Larne	11	5	10	48	52	27
Glenavon	7	7	12	43	55	21
Newry Town	9	1	16	63	73	19
Ballymena Unit	7	5	14	48	65	19
Cliftonville	8	3	15	45	69	19
Coleraine	7	2	17	43	66	16
Ards	5	3	18	45	91	13
Bangor	2	7	17	36	98	11

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST—The 1934-35 Irish Association Football League competition has provided the Linfield club with its second successive victory and its nineteenth in all since the tournament was instituted in 1890. Fourteen teams compete annually in this competition, which is confined to clubs in Northern Ireland. Each opposes each of the others twice and directly the tournament is over, usually round about the beginning of February, City Cup competition is begun. This continues until the soccer season ends at the beginning of May.

The players from Linfield are the present holders of the Irish Football Association Cup, a trophy they have won 17 times. In fact, Linfield may be said to have "farmed" the honors in Irish football, very much as the two famous Glasgow clubs, Rangers and Celtic, have done in Scotland. Belfast Celtic and Glentoran, with eight victories apiece, are Linfield's nearest rivals in the matter of league championships, while Distillery, with 10 triumphs, is the closest in the cup tourney.

The Linfield men had an advantage of six clear points over Derry City when the final 1934-35 Irish League standing was compiled. They were undefeated in all their home engagements and sustained only one reverse while playing away. Derry City's improvement during the past season has been remarkable. Last season Derry City finished ninth. Belfast Celtic and Glentoran, second and third last season, have dropped to third and fourth respectively. A big improvement was shown by Larne, which rose from bottom place to seventh in the list.

Two Titles to Canadians

MONTREAL, Feb. 25 (AP)—Dominion-trained ski stars took two of the three titles in the Canadian championships, which were completed yesterday. Alf Gunnar Oman of the Norge Ski Club, Chicago, had won the jumping crown here on Saturday, John P. Taylor of the Ottawa Ski Club and W. G. (Bud) Clark of St. Patrick's College, Ottawa, romped off with the cross-country and combined titles, respectively, at Rougemont, Que., yesterday. Oman's jumps of 115 and 125 feet gave him the jumping title Saturday, with 221.50 points against 220.30 for Karl Baadsvik of Montreal. H. Strand of Bear Mountain, N. Y., jumping 92 and 117 feet, was tenth with 201.40 points; A. Legere of Rumford, Maine, with jumps of 107 and 112 feet, twelfth with 199.40 points; Smith, with jumps of 97 and 110 feet, thirteenth with 199.30 points, and S. Spears, Berlin, N. H., jumping 98 and 107 feet, seventeenth with 194.40 points.

Montague Scores 399

BOONVILLE, Mo., Feb. 25 (AP)—Sam Montague, champion collegiate marksman of 1934, banished from Louisiana State University for criticizing Senator Huey Long, fired a score of 399 out of 400 here Saturday night to give high individual honors to his new allegiance, the University of Missouri. Montague won the individual prone championship over a field of 415 contestants in the sixth annual indoor Camp Perry matches staged by Kemper Military School. Montague was a Louisiana State shooter when he won the intercollegiate. He transferred to Missouri last fall with other students who incurred Long's displeasure by their attacks in a college publication.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	22	6	11	132	98	50
Providence	15	8	11	84	84	38
Quebec	17	4	16	108	90	38
New Haven	12	6	18	89	107	30
Philadelphia	13	2	23	89	123	28

Result Feb. 23
Boston 6, Philadelphia 4.
Result Feb. 24
New Haven 2, Providence 1.

Drawn Games Leave Arsenal Leading In English League

LONDON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Leading teams in English soccer played drawn games Saturday and as a result Arsenal retains its lead with Sunderland, Manchester City and Sheffield Wednesday in close attendance.

In a crucial struggle at Manchester, the City held Arsenal to a 1-1 draw, while Sunderland was unable to make any headway at White Hart Lane where the fixture with Tottenham Hotspurs ended similarly.

Sheffield Wednesday, by virtue of a 1-0 victory over Leeds United, moved up into a tie for third place with Manchester City. Birmingham failed before home supporters, losing to Liverpool 3-1. The Midlanders, in view of recent league and cup successes, were favored. Everton and Aston Villa drew 2-2 and West Bromwich Albion trounced Wolverhampton Wanderers, 5-2.

Bolton Wanderers continue to lead in the second division. The Lancastrians won from Port Vale 2-0. Brentford was victorious over Bradford City by a similar score and went into a tie for second place with West Ham United.

Third-round Scottish Cup games played Saturday resulted in the elimination of second-division and minor-league teams from the competition, with the exception of Dundee United. The United has another chance, drawing with Hearts 2-2.

Rangers blasted St. Mirren's hopes, defeating last year's finalists 1-0 at Ibrox Park. Motherwell and Celtic had byes.

Few league games were played. Celtic defeated Partick Thistle 3-1, thereby improving its standing in the league. Motherwell lost at Dundee 3-1. In the second division Third Lanark defeated Edinburgh City 2-0 in the only game played.

Hoffman Defeats Topseeded Player

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—The champion team of Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club was completely eliminated from the United States individual championship for Class B squash tennis players on Saturday, when its ace, James S. Becker, seeded first in the tourney, was defeated by William P. Hoffman, Bayside Tennis Club leader, and Paul Cavanagh, who broke into the seeded group by defeating Julian M. Cowen, City Athletic Club, succumbed to the soft-shot play of Joseph Larocque, of the Harvard Club, in a closely fought match.

Another member of the Bayside Tennis Club, Frank L. Giusti, in spite of his unorthodox style, also entered the semifinal round, by virtue of a victory over his teammate, Robert W. Hill, while the other player in the lower half is Joseph J. Lordi, of the home club, who won from Louis B. Dailey, Princeton Club, after still another hard battle.

The semifinals will be played this evening, with Hoffman opposing Larocque, and Giusti meeting Lordi.

Becker came close to victory in his match with Hoffman, as he won the first game with fair ease, and led at 11—6 in the second. But the Bayside staged a rally and tied the score at 11-all, only to drop two more points to place Becker at 13—11. But Hoffman took service on the next rally, and ran four points in a row, to force extra points and get the first two. Becker stopped him, however, and not until several hands later was Hoffman able to acquire the needed points for the game. Then Hoffman carried off the third game after leading all the way. The summaries:

National Squash Tennis Class B Championship—Quarterfinal Round

William P. Hoffman, Bayside Tennis Club, defeated J. S. Becker, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, 9—15, 18—14, 15—9.

Joseph Larocque, Harvard Club, defeated Paul Cavanagh, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, 15—7, 10—15, 15—3.

Joseph J. Lordi, New York Athletic Club, defeated Louis B. Dailey, Princeton Club, 15—11, 15—12.

Frank L. Giusti, Bayside Tennis Club, defeated Robert W. Hill, Bayside Tennis Club, 18—14, 15—6.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	19	7	14	105	82	38
Buffalo	17	5	15	85	80	34
London	17	5	14	79	90	34
Cleveland	17	0	17	86	94	34
Syracuse	15	3	18	91	91	30
Windsor	13	6	20	79	98	26

Results Feb. 23
Cleveland 1, Detroit 0.
Buffalo 0, London 0, overtime.
Result Feb. 24
Syracuse 2, London 2, overtime.

New Backstroke Mark

BRUNSWICK, Maine, Feb. 25 (AP)—Mrs. Eleanor Holm Jarrett's world mark in the 400-yard backstroke swim was lowered by 10 seconds at the Bowdoin College A. A. U. meet here Saturday night, when Alice Bridges of Whitinsville, Mass., navigated the distance in 5m. 36 4-5s. Miss Bridges, representing the Whitinsville Girls' Club, made the new record swimming without competition. The former mark was made in St. Augustine, Fla., in 1930.

U. S. Recaptures Trophy

MONTREAL, Feb. 25 (AP)—The United States team, led by a group of Utica (N. Y.) curlers, recaptured the Gordon Medal Trophy for international curling supremacy between the United States and Canada by a margin of six shots Saturday. Fifteen rinks represented each side. Individual honors went to the Utica Rink, skipped by G. F. Murray, which defeated W. O. Roy's Montreal four, 23 to 2.

Vines Defeats Stoefen

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Feb. 25 (AP)—Ellsworth Vines gave a brilliant exhibition of court-covering Saturday night and defeated Lester Stoefen, 4—6, 9—7, 6—3, in the final match of three staged before approximately 2500 persons. Bill Tilden defeated George Lott, 6—1, 6—1, in the opening singles, while Lott and Stoefen won the doubles from Tilden and Vines, 6—3, 6—3.

U. S. Golfers In Easy Victory

CASTLE HARBOUR, Bermuda, Feb. 25 (AP)—United States golfers gained an easy victory in the international team matches yesterday. The Americans scored 81 points against 53½ for Bermuda, 35½ for Canada and 8 for the combined Army and Navy forces.

College Track Results

Brown 49, Worcester P. I. 23.
Iowa 54½, Minnesota 31½.
Kansas State 51½, Missouri 41½.
Mass. State 49½, Boston U. 31½.
Michigan Normal 69, Butler 26.
Wisconsin 57 2-3, Purdue 38.

College Polo Results

Chicago 16½, Illinois 6.
West Point 14, Penn M. C. 8.
Yale 13½, Boulder Brook 6½.

College Hockey Results

Brown 6, West Point 2.
Hamilton 7, Cornell 1.
Michigan 3, Minnesota 1.

Chicago Second As Rangers Tie With Bruins 0-0

Hawks Score Six Goals on Connell—Huge Crowd Sees N. Y. Game

National Hockey League
American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Rangers	21	5	13	117	106	47
Chicago	21	4	15	91	71	46
Boston	20	5	14	97	90	45
Detroit	13	7	19	93	95	33
Canadian Division						
Toronto	25	4	13	126	95	54
Montreal	21	2	17	105	78	44
Canadiens	15	5	17	79	99	35
Americans	10	8	21	84	112	28
St. Louis	9	6	26	72	118	24

Results Feb. 23
Toronto 4, Chicago 1.
Canadiens 4, Americans 2.
Montreal 4, St. Louis 0.
Results Feb. 24
Boston 0, Rangers 0, overtime.
Chicago 6, Montreal 1.
Detroit 4, Toronto 2.

The wild chase for positions in the American group standing of the National Hockey League saw Chicago slip into second place over the week end by dividing games, while the Bruins and Rangers engaged in a scoreless tie. In the other division the situation was little changed, Toronto winning and losing, whereas Montreal lost and Canadiens further eliminated the hopes of Americans.

In New York a sort of championship game was anticipated when 15,365, the largest paid attendance of the season for Rangers, turned out. Both teams adopted precaution and play developed into defensive hockey with a scoreless overtime tie the result.

Bruins and Rangers had not come to grips since before the recent winning streak of the latter. On the play the visitors had the upper hand and were frequently in on Kerr for trying shots. Rangers defense gave its own goalie some hectic moments. Thompson, in the Bruin net, had an easy evening in comparison.

Chicago Black Hawks were defeated in Toronto, Saturday night, 4 to 1, but gained second place in the group standing last night by crushing Montreal Maroons, 6 to 1, at Chicago. Black Hawks were in rare form and it was the first time this season any club had scored as many as six goals against Alex Connell, Maroon goalie.

As usual the Maple Leafs had trouble with Detroit Red Wings and besides losing to the latter, 4—2, last night, they engaged in near riots on two occasions. This victory gave the Wings the best of the season play between the two, Detroit having won three, tied one and lost two in the six played.

Throughout most of the season New York Americans have held the upper hand in games with Canadiens, but lately, since the race for third place between the two developed, the Canadiens have shown to advantage. Twice in a week now the Canadiens have widened the gap between themselves and the fourth-place Americans by victories. Saturday night the Canadiens turned back Americans, 4 to 2.

Saranac Lake Skater Takes Senior Event

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 25 (AP)—Jack Buehler of Saranac Lake yesterday won the Adirondack A. A. U. senior speed skating championship at the conclusion of a two-day meet held as a testimonial to Valentina Bialis, veteran Utica skater.

Buehler won the 220 and 440-yard races and finished second in the three mile and third in the half mile to win over Clifford Farrington of Stamford, Conn. Farrington won the half-mile race, while Martin Nicholson of Englewood, N. J., won the mile.

The title in the women's class went to Muriel Wilson of Stamford, Conn., who won the 440-yard and half-mile races. Ruth Richards of Tarrytown finished second.

Johnnie Weaver of New York City won the intermediate championship by taking the 220 and 440-yard races and finishing third in the mile. Les Doroty of Utica won the mile and placed second in the 440 to take second place.

Stevens Smashes Record

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 25 (AP)—Midshipman J. D. Stevens '35 continued his record-breaking performances Saturday, establishing a new national collegiate record for 150-foot pools as the United States Naval Academy swimming team, defeated the Columbia University tankmen, 46 to 25. Stevens swam the 440-yard freestyle course in 5m. 10.2s. to clip 4.5 seconds from the record for 150-foot pools that he established Feb. 2 against Virginia. The record had been held since 1926 by O'Connor of Stanford University. Stevens also established a new academy pool record for the distance, topping the mark set by Spence of Yale several years ago.

Duckpin Laurels to White

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 25 (AP)—Jack White of this city, United States sweepstakes champion, added another duckpins world's record to his many laurels in the intercity bowling matches at Wallingford and Hartford recently, it was disclosed Saturday night. White rolled a pinfall of 6503 for 50 games, exceeding by 55 pins the former record held by Nick Transky of Willimantic, set in Richmond, Va., Baltimore, Md., and Washington, D. C., in 1933. The champion's other records include a six-game record of 820 and a seven-game mark of 990.

College Swimming Results

Amherst 63, Worcester P. I. 14.
Annapolis 46, Columbia 25.
Boston 59, Conn. State 18.
Dartmouth 51, Syracuse 20.
F. and M. 9, Carnegie Tech 26.
Illinois 60, Wisconsin 23.
Iowa State 53, Washington 31.
Lafayette 49, Geo. Washington 26.
Manhattan 34, Johns Hopkins 34.
Rochester 59, Oberlin 25.
Trinity 52, M. I. T. 25.
West Point 38, Colgate 33.

Flanagan Breaks Records

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Feb. 25 (AP)—Claim to 15 new swimming marks—results of a mile grind over a 20-yard short-course pool—was laid today by Ralph Flanagan, Miami freestyler. Flanagan covered the distance in 20m. 48.3s. to cut nine-tenths of a second from Ernie Borg's mile time of 20m. 49.2s., set at Cleveland in January, 1926. Flanagan bettered existing times for 14 distances passed en route to the 1760 yards, the mile, in the undersized pool.

College Fencing Results

Annapolis 15, Harvard 12.
C. C. N. Y. 16, Greco F. A. 11.
Columbia 18, M. I. T. 9.
Hamilton 22, Drew 5.
Iowa State 6, Missouri 3.
Lehigh 12, Temple 5.
New York F. C. 16, Yale 11.
N. Y. U. 16½, West Point 10½.
Penn State 10, Syracuse 7.
Princeton 11, Pennsylvania 6.
Wisconsin 9, Illinois 5.

Philadelphia Team Captures Squash Racquets Honors

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Feb. 25 (AP)—Donald Strachan of Philadelphia yesterday captured the singles crown in the United States squash racquets championships, downing his fellow townsman, Neil J. Sullivan, defending titlist, in what proved a three-ringed triumph for the Quaker City.

Stanley W. Pearson, of Philadelphia, six times winner of the veteran's title, defeated William F. Howe Jr., Boston, 15—9, 15—7, 15—8, to retain his championship, and the Philadelphia team defeated Boston 4 to 1 to capture the city championship.

Strachan, who has downed Sullivan several times in district competition, subdued the champion 15—13 in the opening tussle and went on to settle the clash, 15—11, 15—10. The matches were whirlwind affairs with both men exhibiting deceptive cross corner plays and deft changes of pace.

Boston got off to a one-point lead in the city competition when Walter Hardie defeated B. D. Walsh, but the four other Philadelphians came through with easy victories.

Meanwhile, the United States Squash Racquets Association at its annual meeting yesterday, selected Hartford, Conn., for next year's tourney, and named Joseph DeV. Keefe of Philadelphia, president. Adrian W. Smith of Buffalo and W. McCook Reed of Pittsburgh were named to the executive committee for another term.

Another Bobsleigh Title for Stevens

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 25 (AP)—Curtis Stevens of Lake Placid, holder of the National and Adirondack A. A. U. four-man bobsleigh titles, yesterday annexed the North American championship by streaking down the treacherous Mt. Van Hoevenberg run in the four-heat time of 7m. 8.15s.

Marking the end of winter's competition on the mile-and-a-half run, Stevens's sled finished 1.57 seconds faster than that piloted by Francis Tyler, Lake Placid policeman. The latter's elapsed time was 7m. 9.72s.

Riding with the winning pilot were Crawford Merkle, brake; Stanley Pelkey and Charles Straight.

Third honors went to J. P. Greene of Plattsburg, whose sled covered the six miles in 7m. 12.48s. Hubert Stevens, brother of Curtis, finished fourth with a four-heat total time of 7m. 16.72s.

Dr. Godfrey Dewey of Lake Placid, with his 17-year-old daughter, Katherine, as brake, won the National A. A. U. junior four-man title in the four-heat total time of 7m. 10.45s.

English Participate In Mixed Doubles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CEDARHURST, N. Y., Feb. 25—Mrs. John Bierwirth and John W. Davis Jr. yesterday won the informal mixed doubles squash racquets tournament at the Rockaway Hunting Club. They defeated Mrs. Ian McKechnie of London, a member of the English Wolfe-Noel Cup team, and Donald L. Norris, 9—15, 15—11, 15—11, 15—13, in the title round.

Other members of the English touring team participated in the tourney, Norah L. Kelman of Hove, Sussex, and her American partner, A. O. Norris, were eliminated in the second round by Mrs. William Adams and C. E. Miller, 11—15, 15—9, 18—16. The Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke of London and Danford Miller were beaten in the second round by Mrs. Bierwirth and Davis, 15—13, 13—15, 17—16.

Rachel M. Sykes, another member of the English team, and Donald Grant were eliminated in the first round by the ultimate tourney winners, Mrs. Bierwirth and Davis. The scores: 15—6, 15—18, 15—8.

College Basketball Results

Alabama 30, Miss. State 22.
Alfred 56, Hobart 22.
Baylor 45, Texas 23.
Bethany 50, Thiel 43.
Bridgewater 32, American 21.
Brooklyn P. 35, Baltimore 32.
Carnegie Tech 54, Penn State 35.
Case 33, Muskingum 31.
Central (Iowa) 37, Luther 24.
Chicago 41, Iowa 40.
Clark 29, Worcester P. I. 27.
Coast Guard 27, Norwich 24.
Coe 32, Iowa T. 29.
Colgate 34, Rochester 25.
Columbia (Iowa) 25, Parsons 15.
Dartmouth 36, Columbia 31.
Delaware 43, Dickinson 42.
Duke 35, N. C. State 28.
E. Stroudsburg 40, Bloomsburg 39.
Fenn 44, Hiram 27.
Findlay 50, Franklin 26.
Georgia Tech 49, Georgia 39.
Gettysburg 54, Albright 31.
Hamline 26, St. Mary's (Minn.) 18.
Hastings 36, Peru 28.
Holy Cross 38, Panzer 36.
Illinois 38, Minnesota 34.
Indiana 36, Northwestern 32.
Iowa Central 37, Luther 24.
Iowa State 22, Nebraska 14.
Iowa Wesleyan 36, Penn. 28.
John Carroll 50, St. John's (Tol.) 40.
Kansas 36, Kansas State 30.
Kentucky 24, Creighton 13.
La Crosse T. 28, Stout 28.
Lawrence 32, Beloit 30.
Lehigh 35, Lafayette 33.
Long Island 51, Ithaca 20.
Louisiana State 64, Tulane 23.
Lowell T. S. 57, Arnold 25.
Macalester 36, Augsburg 22.
Manhattan 27, Brooklyn 18.
Missouri 41, Oklahoma 37.
Mt. St. Mary's 36, Loyola (Md.) 28.
Muhlenberg 49, Ursinus 34.
Murray T. 38, Transylvania 17.
North Dakota U. 39, N. D. State 31.
Notre Dame 27, Butler 23.
Oberlin 42, Hamilton 35.
Ohio State 40, Purdue 39.
Oklahoma A. and M. 29, Drake 26.
Otterbein 38, Capital 27.
Pennsylvania 28, Cornell 23.
Pittsburgh 42, Georgetown 24.
Providence 45, St. Anselm's 37.
Rensselaer 43, Brooklyn P. I. 42.
R. I. State 33, Northwestern 19.
Rutgers 34, Stevens Tech 16.
St. Cloud T. 38, Mankato T. 36.
Seth Low 30, New York Aggies 19.
Simpson 39, Upper Iowa 33.
So. California 36, California 26.
South Carolina 46, W. and L. 20.
Stamford 35, U. C. L. A. 26.
Syracuse 33, Harvard 28.
Tennessee 39, Vanderbilt 37.
Upsala 53, Moravian 26.
Utah Aggies 52, Utah 41.
Wabash 36, Earlham 31.
Wagner 32, Newark Eng. 22.
Wayne 29, Nebraska (B) 24.
Wesleyan 32, Amherst 31.
Western Kentucky 23, Murray 20.
W. Maryland 55, Johns Hopkins 30.
Western Reserve 32, Baldwin-Wallace 31.
Westminster 36, W. V. Wesleyan 28.
West Point 35, Annapolis 26.
Williams 34, Vermont 30.
Winona T. 20, Roch J. C. 16.
Wisconsin 33, Michigan 19.
Wittenberg 38, Wooster 37.
Wyoming 34, Colorado St. 32.
Yeshiva 23, C. C. N. Y. Eve 14.

Sporting Around the Hub

IN AN effort to stimulate amateur hockey in Greater Boston, a game between the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club of New York and the Boston Olympic Club has been scheduled for the Boston Arena tonight. The game will be started at 8:15 to allow the Crescents time to board a certain train back to Gotham. The New York team is leading the Eastern Amateur Hockey League race. Its league rivals are the famed Atlantic City Sea Gulls, Baltimore Orioles and Hershey Bars. The Crescents and the Boston club met earlier in the season. The New York sextet won by 8 to 1 on that occasion. Walter Brown of the Hub team expects the score to be close tonight.

Most of the Crescent players are Canadian importations. They were brought to the United States by Lester Patrick, manager of the New York Rangers, a National Hockey League team. The lineups tonight: Crescents—Shibicky, lw; N. Colville, c; M. Colville, rw; Cooper, ld; M. Patrick, rd; Gardiner, g. Olympics—G. Smith,

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

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from EDGERSTOUNE
and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED
MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

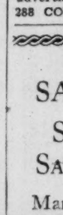
For QUALITY
Home-Made Candy
Visit
The Granite State Candy Shoppe
13 Warren Street Concord, N. H.

INSURANCE
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
60 North Main Street Phone 1905
Concord, N. H.

MANCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING
INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
288 CONANT STREET Telephone 6604

AMOSKEAG
SAVINGS BANK
SAVINGS DEPOSITS
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
Manchester, New Hampshire

Green Acres Farm Dairy

Pasteurized and Raw Milk
268 S. MAMMOTH ROAD
Phone 3294

For quick heat and economy use
Manchester's Own Fuel
Manchester Coke
MANCHESTER GAS CO. Phone 1216

W. E. DUNBAR SONS
Coal, Wood, Coke, Farm Machinery, Feed Store, Cement.
Gulf Fuel and Range Oil
Reading Coal
1107 ELM STREET

FREDERICK L. WALLACE SONS
Funeral Directors
ESTABLISHED 1857
116 LOWELL STREET Phone 732-W

MANCHESTER

(Continued)

A. L. FRANKS CO.
1196 ELM STREET
Electrical Contractors
Appliances Oil Burners
PHONES 667 AND 668

For Buying—Building
Repairing or
Re-Financing Homes
Up to 50% of Bank's Valuation
SHARES ON SALE
Save the CO-OPERATIVE WAY
Manchester Building and Loan Association
992 ELM STREET

LEAVITT'S
THE LEAVITT CO.
As Usual, Leavitt Bargains Lead!
DOLLAR DAYS
Thursday, Friday, and Saturday
It's a matter of good common sense to shop in Leavitt's.

SUN DRY
Cleaners and Dyers
108 Manchester St. Tel. 3520-W
Give the housewife a real vacation, a rest from kitchen drudgery . . . make her life more pleasant with an
ELECTRIC RANGE
Learn about the amazing advantages of Electric Cookery.
PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

CHIC BRAIDS and CURLS
SENSATION OF THE SEASON
Wigs and Transformation at Reduced Prices Through February.

The Broderick Hair Shoppe
NORA F. BRODERICK, *Prop.*
66 HANOVER STREET PHONE 2311

Let our expert workmen help you keep your car in proper running order.
Oiling and Greasing all makes of cars our specialty.
BROWN'S GARAGE
39 NORTH ADAMS STREET

MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
804-832 Canal St. Phone 1373

Values in All Departments
The Big Cash Store Where Your $ Goes Further on
DOLLAR DAYS
JAMES W. HILL CO.

R. HECKER & CO.
Quality and Service
The Best Meats and Groceries
Also
Various German Specialties
191 Douglas Street Phone 2130

NASHUA

Priscilla Candy Shop
Famous Store for Nuts, Candies and Ices, Also Dainty Lunches
153 MAIN STREET

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE

Office Supplies
29 Marlborough St. Tel. 1870

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
286 THAMES ST. and 38 WASHINGTON SQ.

William B. Scott & Co. Inc.
Hardware, Cutlery and Woodenware
PAINTS. OILS. GLASS. BRUSHES
Sole Agents for *Coldwell* Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

GOOD-WILL, INC.
Cleansers and Dyers
20 Franklin Street Tel. 2074

GREASON'S LAUNDRY
The Best in Laundry Service
387 THAMES ST. Phone 2417

PROVIDENCE

Laura M. Mac Farlane
BEAUTY SALON
Facials, Haircuts, Permanent, etc.
Room 502, Woolworth Building
Westminster and Derrance Streets
Telephone Grapes 3444

PROVIDENCE

(Continued)

Maellvern Farm
Pure Grade A Raw Milk

W. H. GREENE
OAKLAWN, R. I. Telephone Valley 845-J

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

BARROWS
COAL CO., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
TEL. 852 BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

DOYLE
Florist
Flowers According to Doyle
708 MAIN STREET, LYNCHBURG, VA.
118 MAIN STREET, DURHAM, N. C.

CRUTCHFIELD'S
Cleaners and Dyers
LYNCHBURG, VA.

NEWPORT NEWS

YOUR SPRING OUTFIT is READY!
Styled in
Finest fashion to make you the belle of the Fashion Horizon.
NACHMAN'S

You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday

SUITS!
Suits and More Suits is the Big Fashion Theme for Spring and we are prepared to meet your every demand for Suits!
PRICED from $19.75 up
THE NEW BROADWAY
Sanford & Charles

KAMO COAL
Phone 702

NORFOLK

THE NORFOLK STATIONERY CO.
Incorporated
COMMERCIAL STATIONERS
and OFFICE OUTFITTERS
Phone 22406 113 BROOKE AVENUE

WRIGHT
COAL & WOOD CO.
Dustless Coal 1022 40th St.
Phone 22661

Compeco
DYE WORKS Inc.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

RICHMOND

Matrix Shoes
"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
F. W. Dabney & Co.
(BROAD AT FIFTH)

ENNA JETTICK {5.00 / 6.00}
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."

JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E. BROAD ST.
MEN'S
KUPPENHEIMER
CLOTHES
WOMEN'S
SPORTS APPAREL

Green and Staple Groceries
Carnation
WEST END
MARKET

GRIGG'S BAKERIES
Belmont and Cary 4-9824 Harrison and Main 5-6261
Tempting Variety of Baked Products
TRY OUR COFFEE CAKES

ROANOKE

MAGIC CITY
LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 7718—7719 Roanoke, Va.

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

Appalachian Electric Power Company

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES
928 Third Avenue
Corner 9th Avenue at 1st Street
1209 Fourth Avenue
1012 16th Street
741 Sixth Avenue
1010 Tenth Street
1201 Adams Avenue
3rd Avenue at 26th Street

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1018 FOURTH AVENUE

A. J. SHEETS
Merchant Tailor
PRICES MODERATE
203 Union Bk. Bldg. Tel. 22027

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

MONITOR ADVERTISING
INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Calgary M 2866, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

HENRY BIRKS & SONS Ltd.
314 Eighth Ave. W., CALGARY
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware
China—Novelties—Leather
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

JENKINS'
GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

The "BLUE ROOM"
at
KOLB'S RESTAURANT
Lunch 25c to 40c Dinner 50c
Afternoon Tea 25c
207 8TH AVENUE WEST

EDMONTON

SHOP
at
Edmonton's
Own Store

An institution
that has
served
the city
and country
for
48 years.

JOHNSTONE WALKER
LIMITED

EDMONTON

(Continued)

Ford
DOMINION MOTORS LTD.
EDMONTON FORD DEALER
102nd Street South of Jasper Avenue

NOTICE
Don't forget to visit
"The House of Youth"
Where they meet the style and beat the price
At DUNCAN'S
LADYWEAR Ltd.
10307 Jasper Avenue
EDMONTON, CANADA

SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE
Better Foods at Lower Prices
We invite you to visit
Our New Store
at 9905 Jasper Ave. (Blowey Henry Bldg.)
Henry Graham & Reid
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS

Hudson's Bay Company
Buy Your PANTRY SUPPLIES
in Our Pure Food Depts.
Fresh daily from the farm. Dairy or food supplies.
PHONE 27141

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER

Artistic Hair Workers
MAISON HENRI
Limited
650 GRANVILLE ST.
Phone Sey. 3631

Fine footwear from famous makers awaits your selection at
INGLEDEW'S
Men's, Women's, Children's
INGLEDEW'S Limited
623 GRANVILLE STREET

Phone to MORROW for your COAL to-day
MORROW COAL SEY. 8020 ICE CO. LTD.

Clarke & Stuart Co.
Printers and Stationers
Custom Forms for NEW TARIFF
NOW READY
550 SEYMOUR ST. VANCOUVER, B. C.

Welch's
CANDY SHOP
makes all its own sweets and believes them worthy of your patronage.
814 Robson Street, Vancouver, B. C.

Granville Bros.
CLEANERS and DYERS
We Also Clean Carpets and Rugs
Third Avenue and Granville
Bayview 45

"The House of Diamonds"
O. B. ALLAN Ltd.
JEWELERS
Gold and Silversmiths
Granville and Pender Sts., Vancouver

DISTINCTIVE PRINTING AND STATIONERY···
MITCHELL-FOLEY LTD
522 WEST HASTINGS ST.
OPPOSITE SPENCER'S LTD.

THE VINEYARD
FRESH FRUITS
AND VEGETABLES
Stores Where Quality Leads
2943 GRANVILLE BAY 6342
1054 ROBSON STREET TRIN 3040
3708 WEST 10TH AT ALMA BAY 363

RICHARDSON-JARMAN LTD.
High Class
Men's Furnishings
The Home of
Fashion Craft Clothes
823 GRANVILLE STREET

FLOWERS
For All Occasions
Percy C. Houlden, F. R. H. S.
1013 ROBSON ST. PHONE DOUGLAS 901

JULIE'S
FASHION SHOPPE
Smart Clothes for Women
Moderately Priced
2808 GRANVILLE STREET

TOD & MANNING
574 GRANVILLE STREET
DIAMOND IMPORTERS 54

Marpole Coal Co., Ltd.
COAL
1001 MAIN ST. Seymour 210

BEFORE YOU BUY NEW SHOES
You will find it helpful to consult the advertisements of shoe manufacturers and shoe stores in The Christian Science Monitor.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER

(Continued)

R. C. Purdy
Home-Made Chocolates
We send these Famous Chocolates to many countries.
675 GRANVILLE—2843 GRANVILLE

VICTORIA

Malleck's
Limited
Women's Ready-to-Wear and Furs
1212 DOUGLAS STREET P. 1632

DIGGON-HIBBEN
LTD.
Printers · Stationers · Booksellers
Office Furniture
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
1210 GOVERNMENT STREET

ENGLISH BAKERY
Best of Bread and Cake Fresh Daily
726 Fort Street Empire 9743

Batchelor - Kirkhams
Victoria
Pure Food Stores
We Solicit Your Grocery Orders

KINGHAM-GILLESPIE

A Coal fit for Service Hath Crowning Glory

"Footwear Centre"
Highest grades at reasonable prices, of Footwear for Men, Women and Children.
Formal Outing and Sports Styles
WM. CATHCART CO., Ltd.
1208 (Woolworth Block) DOUGLAS ST.
GARDEN 6111

GOOD CLOTHES
for MEN *and* BOYS
Specialists in Jaeger Wear, Burberry Coats, Viyella Flannel and other British woollens since 1862. Sports Wear for Ladies.
W. & J. WILSON
1217 Government Street Victoria, B. C.

Buy your piano from a firm whose business is pianos.
WILLIS PIANOS, Ltd.
Tuning and Repairing. W. H. Horne
720 FORT STREET Phone G 2512
Head Office and Factory—Montreal, Quebec

THE SOUTH AFRICAN PLUME SHOP
Specializes in
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SPORTSWEAR
Also carrying a complete and exclusive line of Frocks, Coats and Millinery.
747 YATES STREET Empire 5621

Mae Meighen
CORSET SPECIALIST
718 YATES STREET PHONE E 6214
Choose from Blouses, Neckwear, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Lingerie, Negligees and Foundation Garments.
(PLAIN and NOVELTY TAFFETA BLOUSES reduced to $2.49)

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewellery
Little & Taylor
EXPERT WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS
1209 Douglas Street Victoria, B. C.
Telephone Garden 5812

THE HARPER METHOD
Scientific Beauty Culture
1207 DOUGLAS Ph. E. 4926

SOMMER'S ART STORE
1012 GOVERNMENT STREET
Artists' Materials
Picture Framing, Art Goods, etc.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

Visit the New
LOW PRICE SPORTS SHOP
On the Second Floor
Here you can always find outstanding values in the smartest sports clothes—hairy wool knits, novelty knits, $2.98, $4.98, $6.98 and $7.98.
Second Floor

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670.

RED & WHITE CHAIN STORES
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated cooperatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office
WINNIPEG, CANADA

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

(Continued)

W. Norman Cooper and William H. McClusky announce the opening of their new store, to be known as
COOPER & McCLUSKY
1454 MAIN ST. Phone 53 377
It is our sincere desire that we may be of service to Monitor readers with high grade paints, wallpaper and electrical supplies. Phone us for estimates on your painting and paperhanging.
OPENING FRIDAY, MARCH 1ST

SPEIRS PARNELL BAKING COMPANY LIMITED
Bread and Cake Manufacturers
666-678 Elgin Avenue
WINNIPEG

Comfortable Shoes Make Easy Days
HEEL HUGGER SHOES
for Men and Women
AAAA TO EEE, SIZE 1 TO 12
Yours for Foot Comfort
Macdonald Shoe Store
LIMITED
494 MAIN STREET

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING
INFORMATION BUREAU
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32 Emerald Street, S. Baker 3 20
Look for Ontario display advertising in the News Section.

If You Like Saving Money Be Sure and Visit
The Super Sales
of all HOME and PERSONAL NEEDS at
THE G. W. ROBINSON CO. LTD.
SHOPPING SERVICE—REGENT 4400

PROSPECT DAIRY, Ltd.
For fine quality and flavour try our Pasteurized-in-the-Bottle Milk. Also Fresh Butter, Cream and Buttermilk.
F. A. JONES, Prop.
241 Prospect Street Phone Gar. 5695

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING
INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

EVERYONE'S FRIEND
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors and special creations
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, LUCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, FOREST, CAYUGA, CARGILL

Smallman & Ingram
Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store
Visit the store during our BIG MID WINTER FURNITURE SALE. There are extra values in all types of Furniture.
THIRD FLOOR

Cairncross' the Chemists
As close to you as your phone.
PROMPT CITY DELIVERY
"SODA WATER FOUNTAIN SERVICE
*216 Dundas Street *St. Joseph Hospital
580 Hamilton Road *616 Dundas Street
197 Wortley Road
CAIRNCROSS OPTICAL CO.
BAROMETERS, FIELD GLASSES, GOGGLES and other Optical Merchandise.
Metcalf 33 426 CLARENCE STREET

CUMMING
The Clothier
394 Richmond Street, London, Ontario
Better Clothing for Men at Lower Prices
Also Stores at Stratford and Galt

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
4 Telephones. 6 Motor Deliveries

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario.*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1179

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
50 employees. Modern equipment. 5 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met 1840

FEARNLEY'S
"ONE CALL" MARKET
Meats, Groceries, Fruits Vegetables
879 WATERLOO ST. AT GROSVENOR
MET. 5404-5405 WE DELIVER

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

LONDON
(Continued)

"SUPERTEST"
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

IDEAL BAKERY
Quality Bread, Buns, Rolls, Pies, Cakes, etc.
Our drivers deliver gladly. Special phone orders expected.
W. HEMPHILL, Mgr.
233 Grand Ave. Ph. { Met. 2795-W / Met. 2795-J

OTTAWA

PRODUCERS DAIRY
MILK CREAM ICE CREAM BUTTER
Phone Queen 030

Fisher
The Shop of Fashion Craft
110-112 SPARKS STREET

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

TORONTO

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Ad 6334, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. daily except Saturdays; 9:00 A. M. to 12:00 noon on Saturdays.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

E. D. APTED
Fine Book, Job and Commercial
PRINTER
Elgin 0737 9 LEADER LANE

DIAMONDS WATCHES CLOCKS
R. C. BUSH
EXPERT WATCH MAKER
20 years manager Ellis Bros. watch repair department. A number of years with the Webb C. Ball Watch Co., Cleveland, Ohio (at 5 position work).
7 Adelaide St. West, Room 309
TORONTO Phone Adel. 2943

Hairdressing 2218 QUEEN ST. E. Ph. Howard 6720
Nellie May — Vanity Shoppe

184 ANNETTE ST. Lyndhurst 7389

DOAN
COAL CO., Limited
Your Patronage Is Solicited
LL. 3131 - COAL - COKE
LY. 2151 - FUEL OIL

MARTHA HARPER
Hairdressing
SPECIALISTS IN ALL BRANCHES
1498 YONGE ST. (Upstairs) ROOM 7
Telephone Hyland 1638 EDNA REAMAN

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Diet Kitchen TEA ROOM
OPEN FROM 8 TO 8
Breakfasts, Luncheons, Teas, Dinners
72 BLOOR STREET WEST

REAL ESTATE
CONSULT US ABOUT SALE, PURCHASE, RENTAL or INSURANCE OF
CITY PROPERTY
J. A. WILLOUGHBY
KENT BUILDING AD. 0605

Day's Barber Shop
1256 Dundas St West
Believe it or not—WE NEED YOUR HEAD IN OUR BUSINESS

CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
HOT POINT STOVES
Mills & Hadwin
Limited
3147 YONGE ST. MO. 4343
14 Years' Continuous Service

MacKey's Bread
"Ontario's Leading Bakers for 20 Years."
"MELLO KRUST BREAD"
LLoydbrook 8500

Miss Puritan says:—
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
PURITAN LAUNDRESS & DRYCLEANING SERVICE
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

EN-AR-CO—THE VERY BEST
MILNES FUEL OIL
88 KING ST. E.—TORONTO

PARTY FROCKS *or* HOUSE DRESSES
Each receive careful, painstaking, individual attention and are pressed by hand.—Let us show you.
Toronto LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS Limited
LLOYDBROOK 2161

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.
Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

Advance Display of Spring Fashions
First arrivals in an unequalled collection of Coats . . . Suits . . . Frocks . . . Hats . . . Accessories
Fairweathers Limited
88-90 YONGE STREET TORONTO

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 Adelaide St. E.
Wholesome, Well-Cooked Food
Table Service in the Green Room

WINDSOR

F. W. NICHOLAS
WHITE STAR SERVICE STATION
Gas and Oils
TECUMSEH at DOUGALL
PHONE 3-0022

COAL — COKE
Builders' Supplies
In Fuel Business Since 1905
WOOLLATT FUEL & SUPPLY CO. LIMITED
WALKERVILLE LONDON
Phones 4-2558-9-0 Met 4783

LYTTLE'S
Bakers and Confectioners
463 OUELLETTE AVE., WINDSOR
French and Danish Pastries
Chocolates — Tearoom

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Wilbank 3636. 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. daily.

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED
MONTREAL'S FAVORITE SHOPPING CENTRE

JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS,
SPRING FURS
SILVER FOXES
and
MARTENS
Moderate Prices
LA. 7029 1193 Phillips Square
Elevator to 4th Floor

The **Coffee House**
1191 Union Avenue Open 9 until 8
Lunches and Afternoon Teas
The Coffee House can be rented for evening parties.

SALON
Marguerite
Artistic Modern Hairdressing by Competent Operators
HArbour 2511 1448 St. Catherine St. W.

STOP & SHOP
"The Canadian Owned Stores"
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

LINENS
for Every Occasion
BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX
Our Specialty
JUL. HEIM
1420 DRUMMOND STREET

Need Radio Tubes?
The radio supply stores advertising in The Christian Science Monitor will gladly supply your needs with Monitor advertised products.

MONTREAL
(Continued)

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

Good Shoes *for all occasions*
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 ST. CATHERINE WEST

SHAVER'S LAUNDRY
8 LAUNDRY SERVICES
Send Your Fine Linens
WI. 4115

MAUD FOOTE
High-Class Hairdressing
The one establishment with an international reputation
WINDSOR HOTEL BEAUTY SHOPPE
PL. 8776

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY—VALUE—SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Ave., Montreal
Phone: LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegram Delivery Association

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Buy With Confidence!
SIMPSONS
Guarantee is your full protection
THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED
REGINA, SASK.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions with-in a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

ACCOUNTANTS

ANYONE requiring assistance with their accounts or income tax should write or phone ANTILL, 40 Beauchamp Place, London, S. W. 3. (Kens. 6000). Low fees, personal attention.

ARTISTS

PAINTING lessons at his studio; oil, pastel, tempera; also children's class. V. SOZONOV, 41 St. John's Wood Park, London.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON S. W. 2—Delightful home for young people; tennis; terms moderate on application. MRS. HORWOOD, 88 Tulse Hill, Tulse Hill 0976

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0498

CORSETIERES

(Rutter Corset Co.) "BEAUTILYNE" foundation garments; individually designed, fitted before finished. E. SHARPLES, 17 Twyford Ave., Acton, London, W. 3.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING, Coats and Gowns. SILVERTRIA BUDD, 47a Marloes Road, Kensington, London, W. 8. Phone Western 3954.

FRENCH DRESSMAKER and MILLINER makes up Ladies' own materials. Moderate charges. MLLE. COLLO, 18 Earl's Court Gardens, London, S. W. 5 (Opposite Earls Court Station) Frobisher 3380.

LONDON, 11 Adam Street, W. 1—Kate Shepherd, Dressmaking, Evening and Wedding Dresses; foreign orders executed. Welbeck 5384.

ELOCUTION

FREDERIC SARGENT, B.Litt., gives lessons in SPEECH, READING and ACTING, 31 Upper Bedford Pl., London, W. C. 1. Museum 0562.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

The Service Bureau
Employment Agency
Domestic Staff, Secretaries, Governesses and Nurses
114, Fulham, Rd., London, S. W., 3. Ken. 3836

THE WAKEMAN EMPLOYMENT AGENCY (Miss White), 16 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1. Near Victoria Coach Station. Tel. Sloane 2081 Open daily 10-5:30; Saturdays 10-12.

EXHIBITIONS

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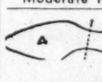

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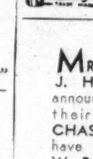
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Call Letters	Location	Meters Wavelength	Kilocycles Frequency	Transmissions
HCJB	Quito, Ecuador	75.00	3998	7:30-9:45 p. m.
RWIS	Khabarovsk, Siberia	70.40	4270	1-5 a. m.
FIQA	Tananarive, Madagascar	52.70	5690	4-4:45 a. m., 11-12 a. m.; Sat., 1:30-3 p. m.; Sun., 5:30-6 a. m.
HJ4ABE	Medellin, Colombia	50.40	5952	8-12 p. m.
HIX	Santo Domingo, Do. Rep.	50.40	5953	8 p. m.-1 a. m.
RW59	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	50.00	6000	2-6 p. m.
EAJ25	Barcelona, Spain	50.00	6000	Sat., 4:30-5:30 p. m
VE9DN	Montreal, Canada	49.96	6005	11:30-1 a. m.
VE9DR	Drummondsville, Canada	49.96	6005	Sun., 7:30-12 a. m.; 12:30-11:45 p. m.
DJC	Zeesen, Germany	49.83	6020	5:30-10:35 p. m.
W1XAL	Boston, Mass., U. S.	49.67	6040	7:30-9 p.m., Tues. and Thurs. 5-7 p. m., Sun.
GSA	Daventry, England	49.59	6050	5-8 p. m.
VQ7LO	Nairobi, Africa	49.50	6060	11 a. m.-3 p. m.
W8XAL	Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S.	49.50	6060	7:30 a. m.-9 p. m., 11-2 a. m.
VEGCS	Vancouver, Canada	49.42	6070	Sun., 12:30 p. m.-1:45 a. m.
OXY	Skamlebak, Denmark	49.40	6070	1-7 p. m.
W9XAA	Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.	49.34	6080	Sun., 11:30 a. m.-9:15 p. m.; Tues., Thurs. Sat., 3 p. m.-1 a.m.
CP5	La Paz, Bolivia	49.30	6080	8-11:30 p.m.
VE9BJ	St. Johns (N.B.), Canada	49.29	6090	7-8:30 p.m.
VE9GW	Bowmanville, Canada	49.26	6090	3-11:30 p.m.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J., U. S.	49.18	6100	4:30 p. m.-1 a. m.
VE9HX	Halifax, Canada	49.07	6110	8-11 p.m., Sat., Sun.; 9:30-12, 4-11 p.m.; Mon.-Fri.
YV1BC	Caracas, Venezuela	49.07	6110	10:30-2 p.m., 5-11 p.m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J., U. S.	48.99	6120	6-11:30 p.m.
ZTJ	Johannesburg, Africa	49.00	6122	10 a.m.-5 p.m., 12 m.-1:30 a.m., 4-8 a.m
VE9HX	Halifax, Canada	48.95	6125	5-11 p.m.
ZGE	Kuala Lumpur, Malay States	48.90	6135	7-10 a.m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna., U. S.	48.83	6140	4:30 p.m.-2 a.m.
YV3BC	Caracas, Venezuela	48.78	6150	4:30-9:30 p. m.
HJ3ABF	Bogota, Colombia	48.00	6250	7-11 p.m.
HIZ	Santo Domingo, Dom. Rep.	47.50	6320	4:40-5:40 p.m.
HCIDR	Quito, Ecuador	47.01	6382	8-10:30 p. m.
HJ1ABB	Barranquilla, Colombia	46.51	6450	5-10 p. m.
REN	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	45.36	6610	1-6 p. m.
HC2RL	Quito, Ecuador	44.93	6676	5:45-7:45 p. m., Sun.; 9:15-11:15p.m., Tues.
EAR110	Madrid, Spain	43.00	6976	6 p. m., Tues., Sat
LCL	Jeloy, Norway	42.92	6990	11-7 p. m.
OA4B	Lima, Peru	42.00	7160	12-1 a. m.
HBQ	Geneva, Switzerland	40.30	7444	3:30-5:30 p. m.
HBP	Prangina, Switzerland	38.48	7797	5:30-6:15 p. m., Sat.
CNR	Rabat, Morocco	37.33	8035	1:30-4:30 p. m., Sun.
YV3BC	Caracas, Venezuela	31.56	9500	8-10 p. m.
VK3ME	Melbourne, Australia	31.55	9510	5-6:30 a. m., Wed.; 5-7 a. m., Sat.
GSB	Daventry, England	31.55	9510	1-5:45 p. m.
W2XAP	Schenectady, N. Y., U. S.	31.48	9530	6-10:30 p. m.
DJA	Zeesen, Germany	31.38	9560	5:15-9:15 p. m.
W1XAZ	Boston, Mass., U. S.	31.35	9570	7 a. m.-1 a. m.
SRI	Posen, Poland	31.35	9570	6-9:30 a. m.
GSC	Daventry, England	31.30	9585	11 a. m.-6 p. m.
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Penna., U. S.	31.28	9590	10:30 a. m.-5:30 p. m.
HBL	Geneva, Switzerland	31.27	9595	5:30-6:15 p. m., Sat.
XETE	Mexico City	31.25	9600	7:30-10:30 p.m.
CTIAA	Lisbon, Portugal	31.25	9600	4:30-7 p. m., Tues., Thurs., Sat.
TI4NRH	Heredia, Costa Rica	31.00	9680	5:30-8 p.m.
EAQ	Madrid, Spain	30.43	9860	5:15-7 p. m.
VE9JR	Winnipeg, Canada	25.60	11715	5-9:30 p.m.
PHI	Huizen, Holland	25.58	11730	6:45-9:45 p.m.
GSD	Daventry, England	25.53	11750	1-4:30 p. m.
DJD	Zeesen, Germany	25.51	11760	9 a.m.-12 m., 1-3 p.m.
W1XAL	Boston, Mass., U. S.	25.45	11790	7:30-9 p.m., Tues. and Thurs.; 5-7 p.m. Sun.
I2RO	Rome, Italy	25.40	11811	11-2 p.m., 5-7:30 p.m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J., U. S.	25.36	11830	2-5 p.m.
GSE	Daventry, England	25.28	11865	7:30-10:45 a. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna., U. S.	25.27	11870	3-10 p.m.
FYA	Paris, France	25.25	11905	11:15a.m.-2:15,3-6p.m.
RNE	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	25.00	12000	6-7, 10-11 a. m., Sun.
CNR	Rabat, Morocco	23.38	12830	6-9 a.m., Sun.
GSF	Daventry, England	19.82	15140	6-9 a. m.
DJB	Zeesen, Germany	19.74	15200	3:45-7:15 a. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna., U. S.	19.72	15210	10 a. m.-5:15 p. m.
FYA	Paris, France	19.68	15243	7:30-11 a. m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J., U. S.	19.65	15270	11 a. m.-1 p. m.
FYA	Paris, France	19.61	15295	10-6 p. m.
W2XAD	Schenectady, N. Y., U. S.	19.57	15330	3-4 p. m.
PHI	Huizen, Holland	16.88	17775	1:15-2:15 p. m., 3-4 p. m.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J., U. S.	16.87	17780	10 a. m.-4 p. m.
GSG	Daventry, England	16.86	17790	6-7:30 a. m.
GSH	Daventry, England	13.97	21470	11 a. m.-1 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna., U. S.	13.93	21540	7 a. m.-3 p. m.

[A Monday Feature]

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Devonshire

Torquay: Town Hall, 8 p. m., March 11.

Hertfordshire

Letchworth: Icknield Hall, Eastcheap, 8 p. m., March 15.

Kent

Bexleyheath (auspices Society, Erith): Regal Cinema, 3 p. m., March 10.

London

London (First Church): Southern House, Cannon Street, E. C. 4, 1:10 p. m., March 12.

London (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 58 Crouch Hill, N. 4, 8 p. m., March 14.

Sussex

Brighton: Corn Exchange New Hall, Church Street, 8 p. m., March 12.

Warwickshire

Birmingham (First Church): Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., March 14.

Yorkshire

Ilkley: King's Hall, 8 p. m., March 11.

Leeds (Third Church): Coliseum, Cookridge Street, 3 p. m., March 10.

Scotland

Lanarkshire

Glasgow (Third Church): St. Andrew's Hall, 8 p. m., March 15.

Holland

The Hague: Church Edifice, 7:30 p. m., March 18. In English. Dutch translation read at 9 p. m.

South Africa

Cape Province

Cape Town (First Church): City Hall, 3:15 p. m., April 7; and City Hall, 8:15 p. m., April 9.

Muizenberg: Pavilion Theater, 8:15 p. m., April 11.

Sweden

Stockholm (Second Church): Konserthuset, 7:30 p. m., March 21. In English. Swedish translation read at 9 p. m.

United States

California

Balboa (First Church, Newport Beach): Ritz Theater, Central Avenue, 3 p. m., March 3.

Bell (First Church, Bell and Maywood): Church Edifice, 6305 Vinevale Avenue, 8 p. m., March 7.

Berkeley (Second Church): First Church of Christ, Scientist, Dwight Way and Bowditch Street, 8 p. m., March 8.

El Monte: Columbia Grammar School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 3.

Los Angeles (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5206 North Figueroa Street, 8 p. m., March 5.

Los Angeles (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1750 North Edgemont Street, 8 p. m., March 7.

Los Angeles (Thirtieth Church): Masonic Lodge Hall, 5805 Crenshaw Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 8.

Oakland (Seventh Church): Scottish Rite Temple, 1547 Oak Street, 8 p. m., March 5.

Riverside: Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 5.

Sacramento (Third Church): Sacramento Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 7.

Salinas: Salinas Union High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 3.

San Bernardino: Senior High School Auditorium, E Street at Eighteenth Street, 8 p. m., March 4.

San Francisco (Ninth Church): Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 4.

Santa Monica: Church Edifice, Arizona Avenue and Fifth Street, 8 p. m., March 4.

Connecticut

New Haven (auspices Society of Yale University): Strathcona Hall, Campus, Grove and Prospect Streets, 8 p. m., March 7.

District of Columbia

Washington (First Church): Church Edifice, Columbia Road and Euclid Street, 8 p. m., March 8.

Florida

Homestead (auspices Society, Florida City): Homestead School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 8.

Miami (First Church): Church Auditorium, Biscayne Boulevard at N. E. Nineteenth Street, 8 p. m., March 7.

West Palm Beach: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 5.

Illinois

Cairo: Business and Professional Women's Club Rooms, Halliday Estate Building, 8 p. m., March 7.

Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 2840 Logan Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 8.

Evanston (First Church): Church Auditorium, 610 Grove Street, 8 p. m., March 8.

Moline: Scottish Rite Cathedral, 8 p. m., March 7.

Iowa

Burlington: Oak Street Junior High School, 8 p. m., March 8.

Des Moines (Second Church): First Church of Christ, Scientist, Thirty-eighth Street Place and Grand Avenue, 8 p. m., March 8.

Fort Dodge: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., March 4.

Kansas

Atchison: Church Edifice, Fourth Avenue and Santa Fe Street, 8 p. m., March 8.

Osawatomie: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 7.

Louisiana

Lake Charles: Majestic Hotel, 8:30 p. m., March 8. Radiocast Station KFDM, 560 kilocycles.

Massachusetts

Wellesley (Organization at Wellesley College): Alumnae Hall, Wellesley College, 3:30 p. m., March 3.

Missouri

Hannibal: Court House, 3 p. m., March 3.

St. Louis (Fifth Church): Church Auditorium, 3452 Potomac Street, 8 p. m., March 5.

St. Louis (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, Skinker Road and Wydown Boulevard, 3:30 p. m., March 3.

New Jersey

Boonton (auspices First Church, Mountain Lakes): Junior Mechanics' Hall, 291 Church Street, 3:30 p. m., March 3.

Hoboken: Auditorium Jos. F. Brandt School, Ninth and Garden Streets, 3:30 p. m., March 3.

Westwood: Westwood High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., March 3.

New York

Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Auditorium, Sixty-seventh Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, 8 p. m., March 4. Radiocast Station WMCA, 570kc.

Brooklyn (Fourth Church): Academy of Music, 8 p. m., March 8.

Freeport: Freeport High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., March 4.

Hempstead: Hempstead High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 7.

Oneida: High School Auditorium, 456 Elizabeth Street, 8 p. m., March 8.

Richmond Hill: Sunday School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 8.

Staten Island (First Church): Church Edifice, Castleton and Oakland Avenues, 8:15 p. m., March 5.

North Carolina

Winston-Salem: Carolina Theater, 3:30 p. m., March 3.

Oklahoma

Norman: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 5.

Pawhuska: Duncan Hotel Club Rooms, 8:15 p. m., March 5.

Ponca City: City Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 5.

Sapulpa: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 7.

Seminole: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 4.

Tulsa (First Church): Convention Hall, Boulder and Brady Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 4.

Pennsylvania

Pottstown: Hippodrome Theater, 3:30 p. m., March 3.

Rhode Island

Newport: Rogers High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 7.

South Carolina

Columbia: Town Theater, 1012 Sumter Street, 8 p. m., March 4.

Texas

Abilene: City Hall Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 5.

Dallas (First Church): Fair Park Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 3.

Gainesville: Texan Theater, 3 p. m., March 3.

Houston (First Church): City Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 7.

Marshall: City Hall Auditorium, evening, March 9.

Waco: Auditorium, South Junior High School, 805 South Eighth Street, 8 p. m., March 3. (Note change of place.)

Wichita Falls: Memorial Auditorium, Seventh and Bluff Streets, 8 p. m., March 4.

Utah

Ogden: American Legion Chateau, 8 p. m., March 7.

Wisconsin

Superior: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., March 4.

[A Monday Feature]

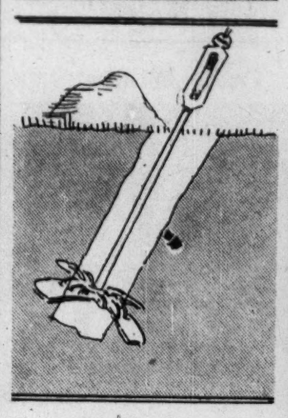
British Crime Squad Active for 151 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HATHERSAGE, Eng.—When 12 Heathersage yeomen banded themselves together 151 years ago to protect themselves against highway robbers, cattle stealers, thieves and felons, they laid the foundations of what is the oldest association for the prosecutions of felons in England.

At one time they had no lack of work in bringing miscreants to justice, but in later years their task has been considerably lightened. Members, however, still meet once a year in adherence to the quaint rules framed at the beginning.

With the Inventors



Earth Anchor

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

GUY wires for telegraph poles or highway guard rails must be securely anchored to withstand the strain placed upon them, and here is a new form of this sort of anchor, for which M. C. Post of Brookfield, Mo., has just been granted U. S. Patent No. 1982963. It may be installed through a comparatively small hole in the ground, since the iron shovels remain closed until the anchor is in place. At the release of a spring, the shovels are opened and forced into the walls of the hole. As the strain on the guy is tightened, the shovels are opened to their fullest extent.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name—LIV

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

JUST as we have the English surnames *Christmas* and *Pentecost*, so Germans have equivalents in *Weihnacht* and *Pfingst*. A name like *Judenfeind* ("Jew-hater") is a relic of unreasoning prejudices which had their origin in the darkest era of superstition and ignorance, a thousand years ago. *Ohnesorg* ("without care") has its English parallel in the surname *Careless*. The German *Gersten-Korn* has the same meaning as *Barleycorn*.

German phrase-names bear a remarkable resemblance to our own. The Teutonic *Trinkwasser* literally translates the English *Drinkwater*; *Sporleder* is for "spur leather"; *Puttkamer*, "clean room"; *Fullgrabe*, "fill ditch"; *Schwinghammer*, "swinghammer"; *Zuckschwert*, "draw sword"; *Kerruth*, "turn out"; *Hebestreit*, "start quarrel"; *Fürchtenicht*, "fear naught"; *Ehrenkönig*, "honor the king," and *Gutjahr*, "Goodyear."

As in England, many of the names from birds and animals were derived from inn and shop signs. Among these may be counted *Strauss*, "ostrich," *Pfan*, "peacock," *Hahn*, "cock," *Löwe*, "lion," *Fuchs*, "fox," *Hirsch*, "hart," and *Hass*, "hare."

The popular German name *Faust* means "fist," and in this connection it may be mentioned that the name of the late M. *Poincaré* stands for "square fist."

A few German names were Latinized at the period of the Renaissance by men of learning. In consequence of this, in some instances *Weber* was changed to *Textor* and the popular *Meyer* to *Agricola*. But the changes made were so few that they scarcely merit serious attention.

For the Scrapbook

Let not the emphasis of hospitality lie in bed and board; but let truth and love and honour and courtesy flow in all thy deeds.—*Emerson.*

What more felicity can fall to creature,
Than to enjoy delight with liberty,
And to be lord of all the works of nature,
To range in the air from th' earth to highest sky,
To feed on flowers and weeds of glorious feature,
To take whatever thing doth please the eye?
Who rests not pleased with such happiness,
Well worthy he to taste of wretchedness.

—*Spenser.*

Daily Features

From the Juvenile Section of the Album of the Monitor Camera Club

Memberships in the Monitor Camera Club Are Awarded for the Above Pictures to the Following: (1) Mrs. N. Blackmore, London; (2) Mrs. H. J. Merrihew, Seattle; (3) Mrs. M. Chandler, Southgate, Calif.; (4) B. L. McMillan, Los Angeles; (5) Mrs. L. C. Norwood, Goldsboro, N. C.; (6) Mrs. Susan Houck, Kirkwood, Mo.; (7) June De Bella, San Jose, Calif.; (8) J. L. Phillips, San Francisco; (9) J. Jorgenson, Tacoma, Wash.; (10) Mrs. D. H. McCauley, New York; (11) J. L. Boyd, Dallas, Texas.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Wooden Monograms

CARVING monograms in wood and mounting them on pins (as individual as one's own name, useful, chic, and right up-to-the-minute), a salesman whose woodworking had been but a hobby until he lost his job three years ago, is making a good living for his family of five.

Happily, the woodworker evolved an expression of a trend in style that is nationwide. Wooden belt buckles with the monogram (and if the wearer is a sorority girl, a Greek letter insignia included in the design) are smart with knitted suits this season. J. S. O.

Brevities

Oneida (N. Y.) Democrat Union: A nickel isn't supposed to be as good as a dollar, but it goes to church more often.

Gold Leaflet: A woman is a person who thinks you should have had sense enough to know she was going to turn left.

Detroit Free Press: Jury: Twelve people who decide which lawyer won the fight.

Quotation for Today

HAPPINESS consists not in possessing much, but in being content with what we possess. He who wants little always has enough.—ZIMMERMAN.

Daily Anecdote

Haydn's Cheer

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is a joyousness in Haydn's church music that few other composers ever approached. The poet Carpani, who was a friend of Haydn, once asked him the reason.

"I cannot make it otherwise," replied the great composer. "I write according to the thoughts which I feel. When I think upon God, my heart is so full of joy that the notes dance and leap, as it were, from my pen. And since God has given me a cheerful heart, it will be easily forgiven me that I serve Him with a cheerful spirit."

What They Say

Valueless

"When I think of a streamlined taxicab in New York traffic, I think that you might just as well streamline a clothes wringer or a flatiron."—*Charles F. Kettering.*

Money-Mindedness

"Money-mindedness is about the worst thing that can happen to a human being. Life does not consist of things which man possesses."—*Dean R. R. Wicks, Princeton.*

Other Things

"I am a playwright and a great many other things as well."—*George Bernard Shaw.*

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Lycaonia

THE district described as Lycaonia is known to have lain in central and southern Asia Minor, though there remains some doubt as to its exact boundaries. It was part of the territory evangelized by the apostle Paul and included the towns of Lystra and Derbe, which are explicitly mentioned in Acts 14:6 as "cities of Lycaonia," and which were the scene of several significant events connected with the development of the Apostle's career.

Paul first visited this district in company with Barnabas (cf. Acts 14:6-21); while, on his second missionary tour, his companion was Silas (Acts 15:40; 16:1f.); and it is very probable that Acts 18:23 implies a third visit to Lycaonia.

A peculiar dialect survived in this part of the country (Acts 14:11), and was sometimes used instead of the Greek tongue generally employed in the provinces of Asia Minor. Many hold that Lycaonia was one of the divisions of the Roman Province known as Galatia.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Friend From the East

(Los Angeles Times)

SHIMOMURA TAKAJI came here three or four years ago as a student from Japan. The money he saved up for the trip was lost in a bank failure. There was, at that time, a law forbidding Japanese students to work for a living in America.

Shimomura kept on at the Compton Junior College, living on one meal a day which he picked up from the Japanese truck gardens. Sitting around hungry at the noon hour, he noticed how many others were hungry.

The law having been repealed, he got a job in a fruit stand after school hours. The first $20 he earned, the boy turned over to the teachers at the Compton school to be used to buy lunches for impoverished American school children. His next $20 went to the Salvation Army.

Last Christmas he lost his job and had no money to give; but he came to the school lugging a hundred-pound sack of rice "to give to the poor people of America."

Word came that his mother was very low in Japan, and the letter included $130 for a second-class passage home. He went home steerage and turned over $100 to pay the hospital bill of a boy who had been in an automobile mishap.

Shimomura is bound "to do good and be silent." The story came from his teachers.

In Lighter Vein

Good Show

"My dad is an Elk, a Lion, a Moose, and an Eagle."

"What does it cost to see him?"

Higher Education

"Can you tell me the name of the dean of this school?"

"Naw, I'm just a football player here."—*Pitt Panther.*

Thunderous

First Comedian: "And did the audience applaud?"

Second Comedian: "Applaud! They made about as much noise as a rubber heel on a feather bed."—*Pearson's.*

Sign of the Times

Barber: "You complain of our higher price for shaving, sir, but you must think of the extra labor."

Customer: "What extra labor?"

Barber: "Well, sir, gents' faces have been longer!"

Ahem!

Young Artist: "How did you like my paintings?"

Friend: "Great! That one of the fried egg was so natural it nearly made me hungry."

Artist: "Fried egg? Great Scott, that was a sunset!"

Oh! Oh!

A stranger came into a small-town grocery store and asked for all the old eggs on hand. As he put the last one into the bag, the grocer said facetiously, "It looks as though you were going to see 'Hamlet' played tonight."

"No, sir," came the answer grimly. "I am going to play Hamlet tonight."

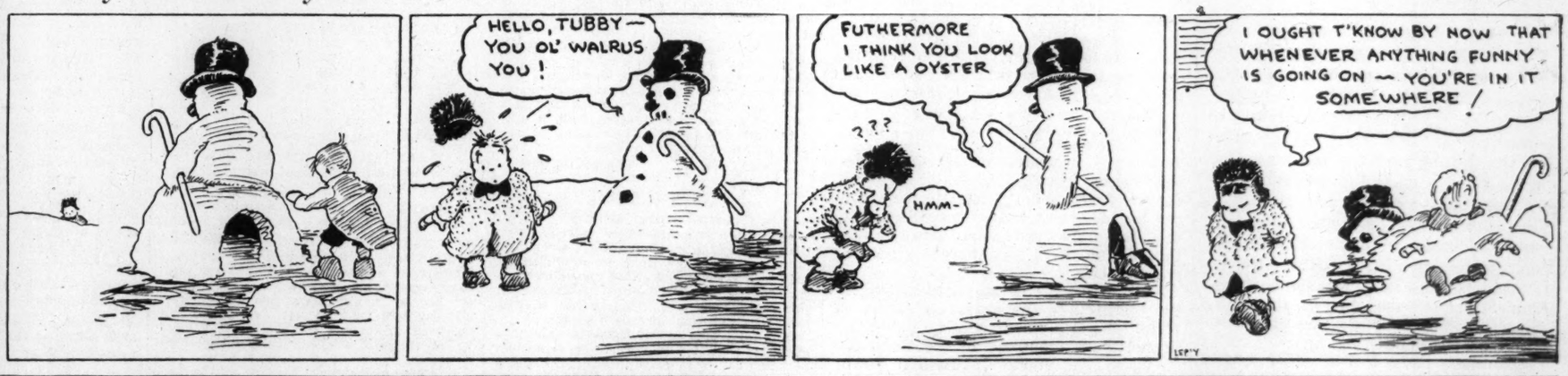
The Pipers

A Cockney merchant had made a lot of money and decided to spend some of it on a castle in the Highlands of Scotland. On the first evening, the butler approached him and said: "Would you care to have the pipers at dinner, sir?"

"No thanks," was the casual reply, "but you can tike 'em to the other room, and I'll read 'em liter."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Bane of Tubby's Existence*

By LE PELLEY


HELLO, TUBBY— YOU OL' WALRUS YOU!
FUTHERMORE I THINK YOU LOOK LIKE A OYSTER
HMM-
I OUGHT T'KNOW BY NOW THAT WHENEVER ANYTHING FUNNY IS GOING ON — YOU'RE IN IT SOMEWHERE!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Pintail's Grocery Store*

By THE HAGERS

TOM PINTAIL HAS A GROCERY STORE, AND, WHEN I SHOP THERE, I BUY MORE
THAN STAPLES I HAVE ON MY LIST; HIS TEMPTING WARES I CAN'T RESIST-
FRESH DATES, AND AVOCADO PEARS, CREAM PUFFS, AND CHOCOLATE COOKIE SQUARES
I ALWAYS FIND, BEFORE I'M THROUGH, I HAVE TO BUY A BASKET TOO.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Relief Without Works

BY ONE vote, opponents of the Administration work relief program in the Senate have written into it the "prevailing wage" amendment, and some sponsors of the works policy give it up as lost. But when the country has had a few weeks to absorb the meaning of this vote the reaction upon the Senate may well be such as to bring a reconsideration. For much of the drive for prevailing wages is really a drive against work relief. There are not votes enough to force the prevailing wage. Many senators who voted for it are actually seeking a dole system.

The public should be able to make a ready choice between a dole and work relief. One consists of paying out large sums and receiving nothing in return. The other consists of paying somewhat more and having permanent public improvements to show for the investment.

This investment is virtually impossible under a prevailing wage plan. More than a year of experience has shown it to hinder the private business recovery it is intended to help. And simple mathematics will show it would prevent support of the full number of persons the Government should take off the relief rolls.

The reason for the impasse is an alliance between two groups which ordinarily are sworn enemies—and will be again once the relief bill is disposed of. In one group are those who, living in luxury themselves, want to keep relief for the jobless down to a subsistence "dole" at whatever price in idleness and misery. In the other is the American Federation of Labor, which wants to keep high the nominal wage rates per hour for its own members even though on many projects that may reduce the number of hours work available for themselves and others to zero.

This is why Senator L. J. Dickinson of Iowa and other rock-ribbed Republicans voted with Senator Huey P. "Share-the-Wealth" Long and the pro-labor bloc for the McCarran amendment—not because they wanted to see wages kept up but because they thought the amendment would defeat the bill. Many also apparently saw an opportunity to give the Administration a black eye. This is sometimes considered smart political strategy, but Raymond Clapper in the Washington Post, recalling a Hooverian phrase, calls it "playing politics with human misery." One wonders if these senators have any better defense for voting against their convictions than have others whom they charge with "selling out to Santa Claus."

And if by enlisting the most hard-shelled anti-labor aid the labor forces succeed in their immediate political purpose, will they have succeeded in really protecting the interests of workers? The objection urged against the Administration plan for "security payments" instead of prevailing wages to relief-roll workers is that this would tend to bring down general wages in private employment. Would this pressure on wages be any worse than the pressure of a labor reservoir of several million unemployed subsisting on cash doles? If so, why do the most reactionary employers prefer the dole?

The surest way in the long run to protect wages is to foster economic recovery. That requires some sacrifices on all sides. It will proceed more rapidly if both organized labor and organized capital will become less restrictive in their attitude and will yield more of an opportunity for unemployed millions to be actively and constructively occupied.

Protestants Against Protests

ALL kinds of pressure is being brought to bear upon the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and upon public sentiment in the United States for intervention in the prolonged church-state controversy in Mexico. At a time when America is being made the base for heated verbal attacks upon the Mexican Government and a most unfair campaign to force the withdrawal of Ambassador Daniels it is important that the American people should understand that the trouble in Mexico is essentially between the Government and one particular church, many of whose communicants support the Government's position.

Apparently there is a belief in certain American circles that religion in general is threatened in Mexico. Those who know Mexico even slightly know that Protestant groups there have been very little disturbed by measures the Government has directed at the Roman Catholic clergy, restricting their number and activities, especially what the Government calls "political activities." They know too that the "anti-religious" attitude which unquestionably exists among some of those who support the Government is a revolt against ecclesiastical formalism which is all many Mexicans have ever known.

The fact is that normal religious activities are being carried on effectively in Mexico by ministers who observe the law. The National Council of the Episcopal Church has refused to protest against governmental measures, declaring it is "not yet convinced that there is any actual persecution by the Government on religious grounds." The board of foreign missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, meeting in New York Thursday, protested against the Borah resolution for a Senate investigation of "religious persecution" in Mexico as an *"unwarranted* interference in the internal affairs of a friendly neighbor nation."

Here the campaign to excite the American people and embroil them in Mexico's century-old struggle between church and state runs sharp against plain speech which should disclose the true nature of the situation.

A Film Library

A LIBRARY that stimulates no less than stores, that originates as well as preserves—such is the aim of the suggested National Film Library in Britain. A complete and detailed scheme for this library has been drawn up by the British Film Institute as the result of the recent report of the Commission on Educational and Cultural Films, and there is a vigorous movement in England working for its speedy adoption.

It is proposed that the library should act as a central distributing agency for cultural films. Many such pictures exist, but schools and similar institutions find it difficult to obtain them because there is no central organization through which they can be traced.

Furthermore, because it is hard to secure exhibition for these educational pictures, there is little stimulus to their production, which therefore lags behind what it might reasonably attain were it provided with the distributing assistance of such an institution as a National Film Library. That this is something more than mere theorizing is shown by the experience of the Musée Pédagogique in France, which began in 1920 by distributing fifty-four educational films, but within a few years found that the number of similar pictures it was called on to deal with had risen to 43,000 a year.

The National Film Library would also serve the purely commercial cinema. Notable films quickly pass into oblivion. "Warning Shadows" and "Dr. Caligari" marked epochs in the development of the movies, and are not more than fifteen years old; but today it is extremely difficult or even impossible to secure a copy of either of them. The potential historical value of the cinema is destroyed if films perish so quickly. The National Film Library would preserve many of them, and so keep an invaluable record of the development of one of the world's most popular arts.

Mr. Justice Stone, Solo

THOUGH Mr. Justice Stone ranked with the majority of the Supreme Court in the gold clause decisions, he differed from them in one particular, which he elaborated in a separate opinion. That difference is fundamental.

The majority found against the Government in its repudiation of the gold clause in its own bonds. "While the Congress is under no duty to provide remedies through the courts, the contractual obligation still exists, and, despite infirmities of procedure, remains binding upon the conscience of the sovereign." Notice the last phrase—"binding upon the conscience of the sovereign." It is severe enough to make any repudiator feel decidedly uncomfortable.

The dictates of conscience, in the court's view, are buttressed by explicit constitutional provisions. One is the latter part of the Fifth Amendment, reading that no person shall be: "deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation." The other is Clause 4 of the Fourteenth Amendment, reading:

> The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law . . . shall not be questioned. . . .

This is the provision that Mr. Chief Justice Hughes specifically cited in throwing out the Government's case. He read in it the broader connotation that the credit, or faith, of the Government must be sustained. You don't sustain your credit by repudiation.

Mr. Justice Stone was as sensitive as his brethren to the moral obligation to fulfill solemn promises. But he found the authority to repudiate in the Constitution—in the money-regulating power given to Congress in Clause 5, Section 8:

> To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

Which is paramount in America's "bundle of concepts"? Mr. Justice Stone differed from his majority colleagues by attaching primacy to the money-regulating power. In his view, this overruled the other provisions cited by his majority brethren, and put the Federal Government in a class by itself above private persons in respect of even its own contracts.

Neither opinion on the majority side went into the philosophical foundations of their views. Strict constructionism underlay them. But the difference will not be the least interesting aspect of the historic case to the student of the place of the national state vis-à-vis the individual citizen.

Lancashire Rebel

Book News of the Day

THE publishers of CALIBAN SHRIEKS, by Jack Hilton (London: Cobden Sanderson. 6s) are to be congratulated on having had the courage to give us this very unconventional book. It must have required a good deal of courage, for Mr. Hilton possesses strong opinions on most subjects and has no compunction in expressing them violently. In this autobiography *cum apologia* of a discontented Lancashire operative, he expresses them about all political parties in turn, and about the members of most social groups, including his own, in terms which leave no doubt of the contempt which he feels for them.

* * *

Yet Mr. Hilton is not merely disgruntled. There is a gusto in his writing which reveals an essentially strong appetite for life. It may even be possible that it is this very appetite which has led to his hostility to all the incomplete forms of human life which he sees about him. It has led him again and again to the conclusion that sheer human life and enjoyment are more valuable than any convention whatever; that for a man and his wife to make a point of having bacon and eggs every Sunday morning for breakfast is more worthy of praise than for them to keep up to date with the installments on the furniture; that the political aim for which he was working was not worth the sacrifice of the friend who lost his reason through over-strain and over-study in the same cause. And his account of his spell in prison is full of the same feeling. He speaks of the parson's surplice, the whiteness of which "became a *nutritious* purity to which my aesthetic mind responded, hungering in the drabness of the coarse unbleached sheets of a prison bed."

* * *

There is little space here to deal with Mr. Hilton's political views, though they are important, for he insists in spite of a reluctant "Laborism" in giving expression to that feeling for anarchy which is an important part of English political writing. What is even more important is that he has succeeded in breaking through that tradition of urbanity, of painstaking and literal anxiety to offend no one, which has sapped so much of the vitality of English letters in the last half-century. It is a weakness which particularly affects the self-educated workingman, and gives an air of wistful gentility to so many of the books written by students of Ruskin Hall. Mr. Hilton uses metaphor without being afraid of possible misinterpretation, and his metaphors are borrowed not from the language of the literary tradition but from the racy and allusive speech used in Lancashire factories and kitchens and among the lower ranks of the British army, in which he served during the war. The loss of erudition is amply compensated by the gain in vitality. A. M. W.

Trade Winds

From an etching by William H. Drury. Courtesy of Doll & Richards.

Out of Bounds in the South Seas

THE little "Rovine," twenty-ton ketch, lies along the odorous copra wharf at Papeete. By and by, when everyone is in a departing mood, she will sail for the *"Isles sur le Vent,"* the outermost of the islands that encircle, like a jade necklace, the throat of fair Tahiti.

To be in a "departing mood" is essential to any sailing from Papeete for anywhere at all. For here the mood is everything. One does nothing according to schedule. Moreover, the "Rovine" will attain, or hopes to, the farthermost of all the isles, even remote Mohpiti whose contact with such of the world as is represented by Papeete is comprised in the "Rovine's" three or four visits a year.

It is sunset. The trade clouds that hang always above the jagged peaks of mystic Moorea are like a palette on which lies an unbelievable blend of all the colors in nature's paintbox. The glory that is painted in a Tahitian sunset approaches its climax.

Into it the "Rovine" sets forth for the farther isles. Tomorrow morning Raiatea, then Bora Bora, scene of the motion-picture, "Tabu," and on the day after, if fortune favors, Mohpiti, last and most remote of all these "fertile, golden islands lying in a silver sea."

* * *

Mohpiti is a place difficult of attainment. Its lagoon-harbor has a narrow and dangerous entrance. Upon the coral reef on either hand the creamy Pacific combers are apt to pile high, usually under pressure of a heavy trade wind. Moreover, you may get safely in only to have the entrance close like a trap with high-piling seas impossible to negotiate. "That's just what happened last time," says Captain Damase, French-Tahitian South Seas skipper, cheerfully. "We got in all right. Then the wind changed, the sea came up—and we stayed at Mohpiti three weeks. It's out of bounds for a schooner, that place."

At Raiatea we breakfast in the little café adjoining the Chinese store. It is a golden Tahitian morning following the rose-tinted dawn of these isles of fairyland. In the west, Bora Bora rises out of the sea, its curious central peak giving the island a strange semblance to a huge steamship hull-down on some far horizon. Toward it we set forth over a tranquil sea and enter the broad lagoon.

There is a little inn here, a dream place for a sojourn of a few weeks among a people unchanged by contact with tourists. We sup, and somewhere about midnight, that we may run the Mohpiti reef entrance before the trade wind has strengthened, we depart. We have a distinguished passenger in the person of the Bora Bora French *Residente*. His sphere of authority includes Mohpiti, and it is to take him there on his semi-annual visit that the trip is being made.

* * *

The "golden-throned dawn" sits smilingly upon the central peak of the far isle as we approach. The peak is eroded by the winds and rains of centuries. At its base a little alluvial strip is edged by a white, palm-lined beach. Here, in the shadow of the ancient volcano, is the village with its two hundred Polynesians.

The little jetty is thronged with them all as we approach. Our advent is a momentous occasion. Moreover, *Monsieur le Governeur* has come to visit his subjects. Warmth of greeting is immediate and generous. Regret that is almost tearful is the islanders' that we are not remaining.

But even now the trade wind has arisen as anticipated. Captain Damase is running about the village gathering his little company. Not to depart immediately, he declares, will be to remain possibly for weeks. And once in the lagoon headed for the narrow reef passage it is only too evident that he is right. Seas are almost breaking across the entrance and piling high on either side.

Fortunately the little "Rovine's" motor-engine is new and sturdy. Into the foam and spray we dash as into a maelstrom. It is touch and go. The seas break twenty feet high along the reef on either side and jagged fangs bare themselves at us angrily. During breath-taking minutes we seem to stand still, almost to go astern. Captain Damase eyes the white water thoughtfully. The "Rovine" stands almost on end, then falls back into the sea's trough and rolls down to leeward until the seas sweep her decks.

We hang grimly on while the doughty motor battles against heavy odds and by and by wins through. We clear the reef by a mile, and breathe easier. The *Residente*, however, is no longer interested, but Captain Damase and I, veterans of many contacts with turbulent seas, regard each other in silent satisfaction. Then, quite untroubled by our continued bucking and plunging as we breast a strong wind back toward Bora Bora, the captain stretches himself out on deck and, like any South Sea Islander, is immediately asleep.

* * *

Six hours we consume in the forty-mile run to the larger island in the face of seas piled up by the northeast trade, but Captain Damase does not stir until we enter the broad entrance to the Bora Bora lagoon. Then he gets to his feet, gazes about for an instant in bewilderment, and is his little ship's master again. The *Residente* requires somewhat longer to adjust himself. But as we come alongside the jetty he straightens up, buttons his wet tunic to the chin and resumes his official dignity ere going ashore among his subjects.

The "Rovine" tarries while we sup at the little inn. And then, once more at midnight but now over tranquil waters bathed in South Seas moonlight, commences the long and fairy-like run back to Papeete. M. T. G.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers

"Suppressing Sedition"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read with appreciation your editorial, "Suppressing Sedition," appearing in the issue of January 25.

However, though I hold no brief for Communism, I cannot agree with the writer that those who advocate violent measures should be suppressed. It is not strange that in the face of the present desperate and persistent economic conditions many should believe that only by violent and "brutal" means can a real change be effected. The English have always understood that such groups need an outlet for their feelings, hence the institution of Hyde Park as a meeting place for all manner of malcontents.

It does seem to me that it would be no more than fair to mention in your columns others who are also inciting to violence. You may have read the very inflammatory article which appeared in the February 2 issue of a paper of enormous circulation. This is infinitely more dangerous than anything the Communists could plan or effect.

Louisville, Ky. EMILY DEMBRITZ

"No New Taxes"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Once more bills have been introduced in the General Court providing for a state sales tax, and once more there is no indication that such a tax would afford any relief from the existing grievous burden of taxation in this State. Rather, it would be just another tax added to a total already too large.

It is high time to repudiate the fallacious doctrine that federal, state or municipal spending can be effective in bringing about a resumption of that activity of private business which alone can relieve the burden of unemployment. Our most urgent need is government economy, not more government spending, and this economy should begin at home. The only sound solution to the existing financial problem in Massachusetts is to be found in the reduction of municipal and state expenditures.

It is the conclusion of a report prepared under the auspices of the New England Council and the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations that municipal operating costs in this State could be scaled down by at least $25,000,000 a year. This figure represents the excess cost of city government in Massachusetts in relation to cities of comparable size elsewhere. Such needed reductions in municipal expenditures, together with a similar program of reduction in state expenditures, would obviate the need for additional taxation.

Entirely apart from the ill-timed burden which a state sales tax would place on the retail distributive mechanism in a situation where the greatest efficiency in distribution is needed in order to place manufacturers' products in the hands of consumers at the lowest possible cost, this type of taxation, if now imposed, would be operative over a period when there is grave danger of an unparalleled rise in the cost of living.

Because of the economic folly inherent in the new-deal policies of public spending and currency manipulation, there is every probability of a sharp rise in prices within the next few years. To the ordinary individual this simply means one thing, a higher and higher cost of living. With such a development in prospect, it certainly is not the part of wisdom to impose additional burdens on consumers.

We are all taxpayers ultimately, and it is to the ultimate interest of every class to resist as strongly as possible the political clamor for increased spending. Massachusetts should take a firm stand for the principle of "No new taxes without definite reduction of the existing tax burden."

Cambridge, Mass. MALCOLM P. MCNAIR

Facts, or Just Figures?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am surprised that a newspaper of the distinction and sanity of The Christian Science Monitor should publish such a statement as appeared in your January 26 issue over the name of Alice K. Millard. She makes the offhand statement that 6,000,000 animals underwent tortures in the medical and biological laboratories in the United States last year, 95 per cent without any anesthetic. Of course, she has no facts to make such a statement, and the figures are so inaccurate that I had supposed an article covering such a misstatement would not be accepted for publication.

It seems also proper, in view of the fact that this statement may be swallowed by gullible folk, that the people should also be informed that the thousands of people now living in comfort, who suffer from pernicious anemia and diabetes, owe their existence entirely to animal investigations which proved that insulin, a substance made from the pancreas, can be injected into people with diabetes to control this disease, and that liver, if fed by mouth, will give relief in cases of pernicious anemia.

The above statements are accurate, and can be attested to by life insurance records or vital statistics available to the public, but these two advances contributing to the health and comfort of our people constitute only a fragment of what has been learned from animal investigation for the benefit of both man and animals. ELLIOTT C. CUTLER,
Moseley Professor of Surgery,
Boston. Harvard University Medical School.

[Editor's Note.—The statement to which Dr. Cutler objects was made in a letter printed by the Monitor. The Monitor is not in possession of adequate statistics and therefore cannot vouch either for Alice K. Millard's figures or Dr. Cutler's objection to them.]

The Wide Horizon

Isolation—Price, $1,500,000,000

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

IT IS this column's purpose today to call attention to the astonishing armament expenditures quietly being authorized by Congress. But first a word on the week-end's current events:

Never, since things started happening in Washington on the night of March 4, 1933, has the Roosevelt Administration been in anything like the hot water in which it finds itself today.

If there are two policies more important than any others in the New Deal program, they are the work-relief plan and the water-power-regional planning aim. Both are balked. Ultimately, insiders feel, both will be rescued. Delay will give time for the national reaction on work relief to reach the Senate, and Administration leaders think it will be favorable to them. The power issue must come to the Supreme Court, where the outcome will be hopefully awaited.

But for the moment, things could scarcely be darker. At this juncture, President Roosevelt characteristically goes to Cambridge and Hyde Park, in the best tradition of country gentleman statecraft. His "Uncle Theodore" would have done the same, and so probably would have Thomas Jefferson. It is what British Prime Ministers are forever doing. But it is a bit novel for the United States. This country generally expects its Presidents to stick worriedly to the White House. The outcome will show which method is right.

Especially disturbing is the continued unproductivity of Congress. Indeed, the legislature seems to slip backward. Almost two months of the session are gone. At this time a year ago, a historic slate of legislation had been enacted, and happy predictions about adjournment were being rashly uttered. But the Seventy-Fourth Congress, with its vaunted Democratic majorities, is as undisciplined and unconstructive as any cantankerous mid-term Congress can be.

Is it possible that President Roosevelt is laughing in his sleeve, and saying, "Well, you asked me not to control Congress so much. When you are tired of giving them their head, just let me know and I'll resume control"? But it may not be so simple as all that.

* * *

In only one respect is Congress making progress. That is in the passage of military bills. If these legislative plans—which are fully the responsibility of President Roosevelt, who stands behind the War and Navy Department recommendations—are enacted, the United States during the next year will be arming as no nation in the world's history ever armed before. Here are some facts:

In the perilous year 1914, when Europe was on the crust of a volcano, when the race in armaments was imperiling all nations, when American responsibilities in the Philippines and the Caribbean were high, the United States expended $312,952,672 for its army and navy.

Two years later, when the world was afire, when American ships were being sunk by German submarines and challenged by British men-of-war, America spent $318,400,434 for the same purpose.

And in 1917, after a definite preparedness campaign and several months of participation in war, the total was $597,791,118.

The national defense budget, quietly on its way through Congress for the coming year, is actually in the neighborhood of $1500 millions!

Look at the eloquent if grim statistics:

Army's regular budget	$315,259,600
Navy's regular budget	477,224,665
Navy's public works money (about)	200,000,000
Army's public works money (asked)	407,289,106
Total	$1,399,773,371

This leaves out "nonmilitary" expenditures of about $75 million, army's share of Public Works money from previous allotments, which for the three Roosevelt years total $100 million, and some odds and ends requested by both branches which may total as much as $40 million or $50 million.

* * *

Thus the United States, with its eyes apparently opened by an arms investigation, plans spending in one year on military preparations considerably more than the total national debt of the Republic in 1914, when world militarism was supposed to be at its height, and certainly empire building sentiment in the United States (e. g., Philippines, Caribbean, and China) was flourishing.

This, at a time when foreign trade is languishing, so that the argument of "protecting commerce" cannot apply. This, at a time when the Congress, by other words and deeds, insists on withdrawing from "involvement" in world affairs. This, at a time when the Philippines are being turned loose, when the Platt Amendment has been abrogated and nonintervention in Latin-American affairs is the declared policy of the nation. This, at a time when relations with the greatest naval power, Great Britain, are thoroughly friendly and British naval bases in this hemisphere scarcely exist. This, at a time when the second naval power, Japan, is deeply engaged on the Asiatic mainland.

Five times the American military expenditure in 1914 is what is contemplated for the peaceful year 1936, in this era of "America, self-contained!" What a shocking state of insecurity the United States must be in! How can any American dare to sleep o' nights!